The New-York Times.

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PETERSBURGH.

Great and Active Operations.

Springing of a Mine Under the Rebel Works.

Simultaneous Opening of a Hundred Pieces of Artillery.

Our Troops Charge the Rebel Works and Carry the First Line.

THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Operations on the North Bank of the James.

The Feint of Generals Hancock and Sheridan.

RETURN OF OUR TROOPS.

The Strategical Combinations of the Campaign.

A SURVEY OF AFFAIRS

Accounts by Our Special Army Correspondents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Dispatches from the TIMES' special army correspondent, herewith transmitted, bring before the imagination the opening of a grand battle drama, which began with early dawn of Saturday. Unlike customary skirmishing, with which the first sallies of battle begin, the combat of Saturday opens midst explosion of mines and the rude clamor of a hundred pieces of artillery. Unhappily the curtain drop s with the first act of the drama, and the rest, whether of glory or disaster, is sile nce. We shall have to wait yet a few hours ere we know the results of the contest.

Never before during the Virginia campaign has the military situation inspired at once such interest and such solicitude. For six weeks the army has remained in apparent deadlock in front of the lines of Petersburgh. The passage of the James had exhausted the category of possible flanking movements with Richmond as an objective. A movement to the left, though presenting the high strategic advantage of planting the army on the enemy's lines of railroad communication, seemed to expose too much our own communications to be adventured. A movement to the right, so long as the enemy's position at Bermuda Hundred was unassailable, would only carry the army once more to the northern side of the James.

For a season it seemed to be Gen. GRANT's intention to force the enemy by cavalry raids to an abandonment of his strong position. Hence followed the operations of WILSON and KAUTZ, which, though vigorously and successfully executed, and which, no doubt, occasioned a severe temporary strain on the rebel Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, did not prove adequate to the desired end. In this state of facts, there seemingly remained, therefore, only to essay once more on the lines of Petersburgh those bloody assaults which, tried a score of times on the intrenchments of Spottsylvania and the Chickahominy, served but to show an incomparable valor opposed to obstacles too formidable to be overcome. The most hopeful could not see a solution of this most perplexing problem, while the less hopeful declared the Summer campaign at an end.

Meanwhile, one man has been day and night not only hopeful, but confident of ultimate success,—confident with that audacious faith of genius which, piercing futurity, dares to pronounce the decree of fate. This man, I need not not say, is Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. Never, for a moment, has he swerved from the full assurance of the capture of Richmond; and it is known that he sometime since even fixed a day, and that not a distant one, when he would grasp the long-sought prize. It is this apparent antagonism, presented by the perplexity of the problem, and the confidence of the Commander, that adds a peculiar interest to the operations last week initiated.

To appreciate properly the operations of Saturday, they should be taken in connection with the operations of the three previous days, with which they are related much more closely than may appear from the disjointed reports which have thus far reached us. Indeed, the execution of Gen. GRANT's present plan against Petersburgh may be said to have begun on Wednesday, when Gens. HANCOCK and SHERIDAN crossed the James to make a demonstration toward Richmond. But so great has been the [illegible] with regard to those operations that what was obviously designed as a feint has been mistaken for the main movement. It is not wonderful, however, that distant observers should be misled, since the successful execution of Gen. GRANT's plan presupposed that LEE himself should be deceived by the semblance of a formidable movement on Richmond by a line of march which would compel him to make large detachments from the force at Petersburgh. Gen. GRANT's design has been throughout to pierce the lines in his immediate front; but for this purpose it was absolutely necessary that their garrisons should be greatly reduced. The division of force made by the absence of the rebel column in the Shenandoah Valley furthered this design, and a manœuvre that would draw off additional important detachments to the north bank of the James would afford opportunity for assaults that would have been both unwise and impracticable against works manned by their full complement of LEE's veteran troops.

How this was carried into effect may be briefly recited.

Gen. FOSTER, with his command, has, as is well-known for some time, held a *coigne* of vantage at Deep Bottom on the north bank of the James, and ten miles from Richmond. The advantage of this *corps de place* was to observe the roads leading from Richmond, in case the enemy should attempt a flanking movement by this line—while at the same time it afforded a fortified *de boucher* for the passage of columns designed either to demonstrate or operate against the rebel Capital from the northern side.

At this point the Second Corps, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, and the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, under SHERIDAN, passed the River on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning engaged the rebel force holding the position in front of FOSTER. A skillfully executed flanking movement by MILES' brigade, First Division, Second Corps, put us in possession of this outer line—the enemy retiring to a strongly fortified line in the rear, held by KERSHAW's division, of LONGSTREET's corps, with a force of cavalry and artillery. This stronghold was not assailed, but energetic demonstrations were made during the day as if for that end, while cavalry manœuvered on the rebel left flank.

These demonstrations were kept up the following day, (Thursday,) and every stratagem employed to induce LEE to believe that Richmond was menaced in force. Among these was the sending of the wagon-train of the Sixth Corps over the pontoon bridge across the James, thus inducing the impression that this whole corps was moving in that direction.

These feints were completely successful.

During Thursday and Friday trains were busily engaged conveying troops from Petersburgh to Richmond, and thence to the threatened point; and this *ruse* is said to have succeeded in calling off at least fifteen thousand of LEE's troops.

Having secured this desired object, HANCOCK's corps was, during Thursday and Friday nights, secretly recalled across the James, and retracing its steps, repassed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and took position on the right of our line, relieving the Eighteenth Army Corps, which was sent to the support of the Ninth.

The disposition of our troops on the line south of the Appomattox became, therefore, as follows: The Second Corps on the right, the Ninth in the centre, with the Eighteenth supporting, and the Fifth on the left. The plan of attack contemplated the forcing of the rebel line in front of our centre, and it was for this reason that the Ninth Corps was reinforced by the whole of the Eighteenth. Here was a point which has long been regarded as the key to the rebel system of defences, commanding, as it does, and enfilading their whole line.

Of tactical operations, marking the commencement of the attack; including the springing of a mine in BURNSIDE's front; and the preliminary artillery firing along the whole line to cover a general assault; the TIMES special correspondent speaks in detail. It is of course vain to speculate regarding the sequel of these successful preliminary operations; but the view of the situation above presented, authorizes the most hopeful anticipations. WM. SWINTON.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH,
Saturday, July 30, 1864—A. M.

Earlier this morning I wrote the plan of attack upon the rebel works in front of Petersburgh; now I can say that the plan was carried out to the letter.

As soon after daybreak as it was practicable for troops to move in coöperation, an immense mine, reaching far away under the enemy's first line of earthworks in front of Gen. BURNSIDE's corps, was fired. The explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery that we have in position, from the Appomattox to our extreme left. The effect was magnificent. Ninety-five pieces of ordnance were fired so simultaneously that it seemed as if they might have been discharged by the pull of one lanyard. The firing thus fiercely opened was followed up in the same manner, with scarcely a perceptible lull, for at least an hour and a half, when it slackened to some extent. The result of the explosion of the mine was almost to annihilate one rebel regiment, the Twenty-second South Carolina, and burying three guns. Under cover of the artillery, and pushing our advantage ground, by the suddenness of the assault, the Ninth Corps advanced, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, and driving the enemy to the second line, which crowns the hill tops eastward of the town.

Nineteen of the Twenty-second South Carolina buried by the explosion, have been dug out alive. They are badly bruised and scratched, and some of them are, doubtless, mortally hurt. The attack they pronounce a surprise.

The mine was 400 feet long, constructed with two galleries, diverging from the main passages, making three chambers, in which a train of powder fifteen inches wide and deep was laid. The effect of the explosion was very disastrous.

I witnessed the assault from a splendid point of view in front of the Fifth Corps headquarters on our extreme left. The grandeur of the artillery fire I have never seen surpassed, although I saw the naval attack at Port Royal, S. C., the passage by FARRAGUT's squadrons of the ports below New-Orleans, and the assault upon Fort Sumter by the iron-clads on the 9th of April, 1863. In this instance, however, unlike the other, the heaviest firing was done by our side. The enemy's artillery played but feeble. A very few minutes elapsed before the rebel lines were entirely shut from view by banks of smoke, and our gunners could only be guided in their work by having obtained the proper range before. Many of the shells from the front of the Eighteenth Corps must have struck far into the streets of Petersburgh. From that direction a heavy column of black smoke arose soon after the opening of fire, evidently from the burning buildings.

From Gen. WARREN's front I came down to the centre of our lines, and at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters found Gens. GRANT and MEADE. Gen. GRANT rode out from City Point in time to see the explosion.

After the rebel lines were pierced, they made a hurried movement to their left and suffered heavily from an enfilading fire. Gen. LEDLIE's division of BURNSIDE's corps led the attack, the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery having the advance. About one hundred prisoners have so far been brought in to BURNSIDE's headquarters. The cannonading is still hot, and the rebels hold their position obstinately. Our infantry has just received orders to advance.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday Evening, July 29, 1864.

An attempt will be made at daybreak to-morrow morning to pierce the rebel lines before Petersburgh. For this purpose the Second Corps, which for two days has been operating on the north bank of the James River, has been withdrawn, as well as the cavalry of SHERIDAN and KAUTZ, and to-night rejoined the main body of the army on the south bank of the Appomattox. One division of the Second Corps, "MOTT's," came across the James last Thursday evening after dark, and relieved the Eighteenth Corps on the extreme right of our line before Petersburgh, and the other two divisions are probably by this time —10:30 P. M.—in position to support the advanced division.

The plan of the attack at daybreak is as follows: The Eighteenth Corps will mass in the rear of the Ninth Corps, BURNSIDE holding the centre, and BURNSIDE will spring a mine in his front, which will be the signal for an assault upon the rebel works. The Eighteenth Corps, Gen. ORD's, will support BURNSIDE, and simultaneously with the assault, a heavy fire be opened from the Second and Fifth Corps in front. Deceived by our movements on the north side of the James, LEE yesterday sent very large reinforcements, estimated at 12,000 or 15,000 men, "to checkmate these operations." The demonstration of the Second Corps and the cavalry, and FOSTER's command of the Tenth Corps has, therefore, worked splendidly. The massing of troops by the rebels on our position across the James will place FOSTER in a very precarious position to-morrow morning. But he will make a stout fight.

The cavalry fight yesterday across the James resulted in greater loss to the enemy than I was at first informed of. We buried 158 rebel dead, and captured two battle-flags and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 114 killed, wounded and missing—19 of the last.

H. J. W.

The Movement North of the James—History of Operations Down to the Eve of the Explosion—A Portion of the Enemy Drawn Off from Petersburgh—Important Operations by Foster's Command—Hancock to the Rescue—Brisk Firing on the Appomattox.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN BIVOUAC, THURSDAY MORNING, July 28, 1864.

This letter is written from Strawberry Plains, on the north side of the James River, not more than a stone's throw from the place where the rebels planted a field-battery a few days since, and unsuccessfully attempted to interrupt our river communications. I am here with the Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) the greater part of SHERIDAN's cavalry, and all of KAUTZ's, and a mile and a half up the river, at Deep Bottom, just above Four Mile Creek, is the command of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, which gained its present lodgment some weeks since.

And before I write another word, let me interpolate a caution to your readers, that the present movement is not an expedition to take Richmond, and they must not be disappointed at not hearing within a few days that the rebel capital is in our hands. The sole object of the present operations on the north side of the James, is to get possession of certain important roads and to open the door for the passage of the cavalry, which is endeavoring to force its way through the rebel lines, on a mission that is meant to have an important influence on the campaign, but the precise character of which it would not be wise at present to publish.

At least a month ago the fact was made public that Gen. BUTLER's command had secured a foothold on the north bank of the James River, at Deep Bottom, where they were strongly intrenched and protected on either flank by the naval gunboats. The occupation even of this narrow strip of ground, (our pickets scarcely venturing half a mile from the river bank,) has been an irritating "thorn in the flesh" of the enemy, and further advance in this direction has been checked by a force composed of WILCOX's old division of Bushrod JOHNSON's brigade and GERRY's brigade of cavalry.

Such was the position of affairs up to Thursday last. There was Gen. FOSTER's small command, having only one bridge across the James, and a large force in his front, jealously watching him to prevent his gaining possession of the important Newmarket Road. On Thursday night a second bridge was thrown across the James, at Strawsberry Plains, a short distance below FOSTER's position. This work was handsomely performed by Capt. LUBY, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, of Gen. BENHAM's command, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL. On Friday morning we threw over a few regiments of the Nineteenth Corps to hold the head of this second bridge.

These movements seem to have alarmed the enemy, who, on Saturday, added to their force on that side of the river, KERSHAW's command, (MCLAW's old division.) From Saturday until Tuesday evening, there has been constant skirmishing going on between FOSTER and the rebels, for the possession of a little cross road and the Newmarket Road, immediately in front of FOSTER's position, and our troops have gained a little advantage, forcing the enemy back an average of five hundred yards all along the line.

Gen. GRANT, under these circumstances, determined to send HANCOCK's corps over, to break through the rebel position and afford egress to the cavalry by the Newmarket Road. The Second Corps left its position before Petersburgh—where, for two weeks, it has been in reserve—on Tuesday afternoon, and crossed the Appomattox over the pontoon at Point of Rocks, marching all Tuesday night, and making the passage of the James River before daylight on Wednesday morning.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning the Second Corps had all crossed the James and advanced over the level plateau known as Strawberry Plains, half a mile in width, to the earthworks of the enemy on the farther side. They were subjected to a sharp fire of both artillery and musketry, but pressing on a-double quick, managed to turn the left of the enemy's position, routing them from their rifle-pits, capturing a few prisoners, and suffering remarkably little loss themselves—scarcely 75 all told.

Such was the haste of the enemy in evacuating, when they found themselve subjected to an enfilading fire on our right, that they left four 20-pounder Parrott guns, which fell into the hands of MILES' brigade, of Gen. BARLOW's division, and were brought off by Capt. SLEEPER's Tenth Massachusetts Battery. These guns are believed to be the same which were lost by Capt. ASHLY, of the Eighteenth Corps, on the 16th of last May at Drewry's Bluff.

HANCOCK followed up this advantage briskly, and drove the enemy into a second line of works, more than a mile beyond the first, located in a strong position on a hillside, and upon these at nightfall his lines were gradually advancing. Darkness put an end to the fighting, which, at no time except during the first brief spirt in the morning, was anything more than brisk skirmishing, and this morning the position of the enemy and ourselves is relatively the same as last night. On neither side seemed there to be any dispostiion to indulge in picket firing.

While HANCOCK was conducting his operations Gen. FOSTER, from his position above, also pushed forward his right, with the object of reaching Four Mile Creek and thus connecting with the left of the Second Corps, but had not succeeded at nightfall. This morning at daybreak the gunboats shelled the woods where the rebels are supposed to be, and are still engaged now (7½ o'clock) at that work.

I think reinforcements will be sent HANCOCK to-day.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA
AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Friday Morning, July 29, 1864.

FOSTER's command was occupied all day in occupying the attention of the enemy on our left, while Gen. HANCOCK was endeavoring to develop their position and press them on the right; and the gunboats, guided by signals from the land forces, sent a few shells at intervals into the woods where the rebels were supposed to be.

About noon a portion of Gen. MERRITT's brigade, of TORBETT's division, moved out at right angles to the Long Bridge Road, and leaving their horses under cover of a piece of woods, charged over an open hillside upon the position of a rebel infantry force on the crest of the height. This movement was splendidly executed, and was the most exciting event of the day, being made in full view of the spectators in the wooded plain below. The rebels fell back before the impetuous onset of the troopers, leaving about 20 dead, many wounded, and about 125 prisoners, and two battle flags in their hands. In this engagement the First United States Cavalry bore a very conspicuous part—a small band of not more than fifty steadily holding the position from which the rebels were routed, until their wavering comrades came up. It was grand to see this handfull of heroes unflinchingly stand on the hill-top, giving and taking a sharp fire, far in advance of their supports. Their daring snatched victory from defeat. Our losses in this little episode were about 12 killed and 30 wounded. The rebel troops opposed to the cavalry were from North and South Carolina.

Our batteries on the Appomattox were firing briskly all day yesterday. H. J. W.

Success of the Movement North of the James—Guns and Prisoners Captured Near Malvern Hill—The Rebels Anticipating a Hoist from Grant's Mines.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 30.

The mailboat *Charlotte Vanderbilt* arrived here yesterday from City Point. She brings no definite news of the further operations of the Second Corps since the fighting at Malvern Hill, but it was reported at City Point that our forces were moving on successfully, and had advanced some distance up river above the point of the late fighting.

The guns (four 20-pounders and two 12-pounders) and the prisoners captured near Malvern Hill have arrived at City Point. The prisoners number between five and six hundred. The Parrott guns (20-pounders) were captured at Drury's Bluff, from the Eighteenth Corps, in May last, and the 12-pounders were taken by the rebels at the second Bull Run fight. The rebels have inscribed upon these pieces the battles they have been in since they were captured from us, and judging from the number of inscriptions they must have seen extensive service.

On Thursday afternoon, in front of Petersburgh, the rebels opened upon our forces from their batteries. The batteries on our side replied, and soon silenced those of the enemy.

Our mortars also opened upon Petersburgh, and continued to throw shells into the town until a late hour in the night. Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburgh, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in animated style for a considerable time.

The rebels are in momentary anticipation of a "hyst" from GRANT's mines, which they believe are designed to make a breach in their line of fortifications about Petersburgh. As a precautionary measure, they are said to be busily engaged constructing a strong line of defences within those threatened, as they think, by GRANT's mining operations.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, July 30—8 P. M.

The grand conflict commenced in earnest at daylight this morning. A loud and continuous roar of cannon all along the lines startled the whole country from its slumber, and spreading throughout our army the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

Gen. GRANT's new flank movement had entirely changed the aspect of affairs here. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James River, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to switch his entire force on either side of the river in a very few hours, and compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburgh and the exterior line between, which they could not do, and have had to risk a general engagement.

The thousand-toned artillery duel progresses magnificently at this hour, the howling shell bursting in wild profusion in camp and battery, and among the trembling pines. The musketry has not yet come much into action, but the whole army is under arms and in line of battle.

Ammunition trains are distributing their stores along the lines, and ambulance trains are hurrying up for the reception of the wounded, while the white coverlets of thousands of hospital tents are turned down, and army surgeons, with aprons on, their instruments in hand, and sleeves uprolled, are quietly awaiting the bloody harvest of war. Considering the cause, the armies, and the position, it is the grandest spectacle the world ever saw.

From California—Arrest and Release of Bishop Kavanagh—Affairs at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 30.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Honolulu dates, of July 9, mention the meeting of the Constitutional Convention called by the King. A majority of the delegates were opposed to radical changes.

Shanghai advices to June 3 contain nothing of interest.

Mining Stocks are lower than ever. Gould & Curry $900 to $1,000 per foot. The supposed cause of the decline is the failure to strike the rich lead again.

Two hundred barrels of molasses have been received from Capt. MAKEE, of Honolulu, to be sold for the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. McDOWELL has ordered the arrest of Bishop KAVANAGH, of the Methodist Church South, on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after an examination.

Installation of Archbishop Spaulding.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 31.

The installation of Bishop SPAULDING, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, took place at the Cathedral to-day, with imposing ceremonies.

CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Desperate Battle Five Miles From Atlanta.

Brilliant Achievements of the Divisions of Davis and Johnston.

SPLENDID FIGHTING OF HOOKER'S CORPS

REBEL COMMUNICATIONS SEVERED

General Sherman's Lines Encircling the City.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

Information from Gen. SHERMAN's army represents affairs to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or so have met with no opposition from the enemy, but they crouch behind their fortifications, thus evidently showing they are afraid of the artillery of Gen. SHERMAN.

The weather here has been intensely warm for the past two days, thermometer 95° in the shade.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 29.

Gen. SHERMAN is again in motion in front of Atlanta. The army began moving yesterday on the last line of communication with the rest of the Confederacy left to HOOD. An early engagement is anticipated, as the armies are so near to each other that the slightest movement may stir up a fight.

Desperate Fighting in Front of Atlanta—The Battle on Wednesday, July 20.

NEAR ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

In my last letters, giving you a description of our advance, I left the army, at least that portion of it known as the Army of the Cumberland, within six miles of Atlanta. You will recollect that I expressed an opinion that the passage of Peachtree Creek would be effected with extreme difficulty, and indeed it was; but the brunt of the storm occurred between the creek and the city. On Tuesday afternoon, JEFF. C. DAVIS and BAIRD's divisions received orders to carry that portion of the creek upon which they rested, as JOHNSTON's division and the respective divisions of HOOKER's and HOWARD's corps had occupied a position to act in concert.

With the exception of slight skirmishing, the Twentieth and Fourth Corps experienced little difficulty in crossing the creek and constructing bridges.

The Fourteenth Corps, however, had warm work, especially JEFF. C. DAVIS' division, which carried the creek twice, and were each time repulsed with considerable loss.

During the second repulse, the rebels came across an open stubblefield in great numbers, and were opened upon by BARNEY's battery, whereupon they fled back to the woods in disorder. Col. DILWITH's brigade perceiving this, made a grand rush across the creek with a yell, followed by Col. MITCHELL's brigade, the battery all the while keeping up a vigorous fire, and succeeded in getting a position behind a fence which divided the stubble from the cornfield, and in a few moments threw up some rude earthworks. During this struggle the division lost nearly 200 in killed and wounded.

Early Wednesday morning heavy skirmishing was inaugurated along the whole line. About a quarter of a mile from the creek is the first of a series of ridges, which are located between it and Atlanta. In the natural swing which was taking place, necessarily the severity of the skirmishing occurred upon the extreme right.

HOOKER's and HOWARD's corps carried the ridge without much opposition, while BAIRD's and JEFF. C. DAVIS' divisions of PALMER's corps got themselves into a decidedly warm place.

Early in the day the rebels came down a long skirt of woods upon the right of *Davis'* division, in two lines, with an evident intention of turning our right flank.

This movement caused Col. DILWITH's brigade, which was upon the right, to fall back, and an order was issued for immediate assistance from MORGAN's brigade, which was in the reserve.

The relief from MORGAN, however, was not necessary, as in a short time after the rebels made a retrograde movement. The Third Brigade, Col. DILWITH, started across the field, the Eighty-fifth Illinois on the right of the line; but when half way across a murderous fire was opened upon them, killing in one regiment alone five Lieutenants. Again Col. DILWITH was driven back to his rifle-pits, and a lively skirmish was kept up for a couple of hours, when the largest portion of the division advanced in two lines, and the guns of BARNEY's and PRESCOTT's batteries opened upon the rebel line, which was in the skirts of the woods. After getting up the best part of the ascent, the right of the line advanced upon a run, and were turned, which discomfitted the entire line. During this temporary confusion, the rebels in superior numbers again made a rush from the woods and drove our whole line, killing and wounding a great number of officers and soldiers, and capturing some seventy prisoners, including the entire company of Capt. BLANCHARD. Nothing daunted, our forces, after a rest, again advanced, and this time succeeded in carrying the entire rebel lines. During the charge, Capt. KENNEDY, the officer who piloted the boats across the Tennessee River to Mission Ridge, was killed. Major SHAY, of the Twenty-second Indiana, was severely wounded, but subsequently took prisoner the Colonel of the Thirty-third Arkansas, and swam with him across Peachtree Creek. Col. CLANCY, of the Fifty-second Ohio, was badly wounded and taken prisoner. During this fight the Fifty-second Ohio lost nine officers in killed and wounded. The Eighty-sixth Illinois lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 117 men.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was upon the ground during the entire affair, and from its commencement stated that he felt sanguine of the result.

During the remainder of the day a sharp skirmish was kept up between DAVIS and the rebels in his front. This division lost in the morning's work nearly four hundred men in killed, wounded and missing.

BAIRD'S PERFORMANCE.

Upon the left of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was Gen. BAIRD's division. It was mostly engaged in supporting DAVIS and JOHNSTON, although it had a multiplicity of sharp little passages with the enemy.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S SPLENDID FIGHT.

To the left of BAIRD was JOHNSTON, with most of his command in an open field. This division was the extreme left of the Fourteenth Corps, and lapped upon the Twentieth.

This portion of the Fourteenth Corps, composed of three fine brigades, under Gen. KING and Cols. McCOOK and MOORE, and the Twentieth Corps, crossed the creek about the same time, and came up with their skirmish line to within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's skirmishers, and within a half a mile of his line of battle.

The rebel skirmishers fled, but JOHNSTON, perceiving the enemy's breastworks, ordered his men to construct a line of rifle-pits as hastily as possible.

The opening in the country was at least a square mile, and in company with Gens. PALMER and JOHNSTON, I went out in the field to witness the performance.

I had not been there but a few moments, when the men in front, say a third of a mile distant, dropped their spades and axes, and took up their guns, and almost immediately the entire line of Gen. JOHNSTON's command was engaged. Upon the extreme left of the command was the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois. A short time after the commencement, the rebels dashed up to this regiment, and pulled several of its members over the logs, and planted their colors upon our works. An indescribable picture now took place. The One Hundred and Fourth maintained their ground as well as they could, using their bayonets and the buts of their muskets. The rebels were too much for us, however, and the Illinois boys gave way, but were soon rallied by Col. ANSON McCOOK, one of the bravest men in the Army of the Cumberland, and with the assistance of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and Fifteenth Kentucky, regained their position. While this was transpiring the battle was raging along the whole line, (and in fact, as I shall show you—along the whole Federal line.) At this time, DILGER's battery, which had been marched up into a fine position, opened a murderous fire upon the enemy in front of JOHNSTON; two more batteries moved up and opened, which were soon answered by the rebel artillery, and from that time until dark the contest was waged with unabated fury.

The brigade commanded by Col. McCOOK got out of ammunition about 5 o'clock, but borrowed twenty thousand rounds from Gen. KING's brigade, a portion of which was in reserve, which lasted until the ammunition-train arrived up.

At half-past 5 o'clock both sides maintained their original positions, and the noise of cannon and musketry could be heard from the extreme right of the Federal line to many miles at the left. A little before 6 o'clock, the brigade of regulars was detached from JOHNSTON's division, and sent over to assist HOWARD, some three miles distant. They started off at double-quick, and filled up a gap which had taken place between HOOKER and HOWARD. At dusk the firing in front of JOHNSTON had ceased, and although his line of battle still remained in the same position, he threw out skirmishers before 9 o'clock to within a few feet of the rebels' former line of works.

During the fight Gen. JOHNSTON's Adjutant-General, Capt. WELLS, a very fine officer, was knocked from his horse by a shell, and severely injured. Adjt. THOMAS, of the Second Ohio, an officer beloved by the whole army, was killed.

HOOKER'S FIGHT.

The crash of the day, (and of the war,) took place in the Twentieth Corps. Action in this corps commenced precisely the same time that it did in the First Division of PALMER's Corps. HOOKER, however, had quite completed a strong line of earthworks, and had advanced nearly his whole line into them when the ball opened.

At least five divisions came down upon HOOKER like a storm, in consequence of a slight skirmish between the Thirty-third New-Jersey and a rebel regiment, through GEARY's orders. Every one engaged and all who witnessed the affair, pronounce it the most desperate rebel charge of the war. They came quite up to the earthworks, and endeavored to climb over. It is believed that Gen. WILLIAM's division fought STEVENSON's and WALKER's divisions for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Standing near Gen. JOHNSTON, who was intently watching the performance of his own men, I had a splendid view of the commencement of the fight in the Twentieth, and when compelled by the vicious shells of the rebels to move myself to the rear, I could for some time hear our men yell as they drove the rebels, and distinctly hear our officers give orders. For two hours the rebels persisted in their attempts to carry our works, but they utterly failed to gain the least advantage. All three of HOOKER's divisions were hotly engaged throughout the contest though the brunt of the affair was borne by Gen. WILLIAMS' (DILGER's Artillery,) of JOHNSTON's division, planted several shells into the rebel line, which only served to increase their fury.

At one time about a thousand rebels dashed over the intrenchments at one place, and attempted to carry off the guns of Lieut. MILLER's battery. But the One Hundred and Forty-first New-York and Fifth Connecticut, and an Ohio regiment, moved upon the rebel crowd, and placed the whole party *hors du combat*, killing and wounding over six hundred of them.

At another time during the contest in the Twentieth, three regiments succeeded in gaining our works, and planting their colors upon them, when an equal number of our men rushed upon them, capturing the colors, and killing and wounding and capturing most of the attacking party.

The real hot work lasted but about two hours—the firing upon each side, however, lasted till dark.

HOOKER's loss was just two thousand in killed and wounded, and a few prisoners.

The estimated loss of the rebels in our front is four thousand, and it cannot fall short of that figure, as the Twentieth Corps burried eight hundred and eighty of their dead after the battle. The affair is pronounced one of the most severe and one of the most brilliant of the war. Gen. HOOKER captured seven stands of colors, and nearly a thousand prisoners, and drove the enemy a mile beyond his breastworks.

THE BATTLE IN FRONT OF HOWARD.

The whole Army of the Cumberland participated in this affair, and the Fourth Corps, Gen. HOWARD, which was on the left of HOOKER, played a conspicuous part. It will be remembered that the attack was made by the rebels, and was made along the whole line, or that portion of it which I have mentioned, although quite heavy cannonading, at intervals, could be heard in the direction of SCHOFIELD and McPHERSON. HOWARD was in a fine position when he received the attack, and the enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded. On occasion of a small gap between the Fourth and Twentieth, Gen. NEWTON was hardly pushed, but held his ground splendidly until dark, at which time the gap was filled up by Gen. KING's brigade, of JOHNSTON's division. Gen. HOWARD's entire loss was less than six hundred, while the rebel loss must have been more, as the enemy made several unsuccessful charges upon HOWARD's rifle-pits.

SCHOFIELD AND M'PHERSON.

While the above was transpiring, nothing very important in the way of fighting occurred in SCHOFIELD and McPHERSON's armies, although they were playing with success their part of the programme.

As I said above, the engagement terminated with night, although an occasional shell was thrown from each side until morning.

Prisoners stated that Gen. STEVENSON was killed in front of HOOKER's corps.

Gen. THOMAS' headquarters are just five miles from Atlanta, which gives you a correct idea of the disposition of the forces of the Army of the Cumberland.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Advance After Wednesday's Battle—Advancing the Line of Skirmishers.

FOUR AND A-HALF MILES FROM ATLANTA,
Friday, July 22, 1864.

THE SITUATION WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

After the great battle and defeat of the rebels on Wednesday last, the Army of the Cumberland advanced their works at least a quarter of a mile, with the exception of a small piece of territory on the right of JOHNSTON's and left of BAIRD's divisions, which was protected by a lively rebel battery, with the advantages of a cross-fire. The Twentieth Corps threw up a most formidable line of works a third of a mile in advance of Wednesday's battle, and JOHNSTON pushed forward his line more than half of that distance, and masked sixteen cannon.

SKIRMISHING ALL ALONG THE LINE—THURSDAY.

Early yesterday morning sharp skirmishing commenced all along the line, and continued without abatement until dark. It must be remembered that, although JEFF. C. DAVIS had succeeded in keeping up his part of the semi-circle, the enemy still had a battery on the Chattahoochee, and had possession of the road on the Atlanta side of the river. This was a source of much discomfort to this intrepid Commander, and he determined to cross the railroad, which he did about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The skirmishing along the line of Baird's and Johnson's divisions during the forenoon, was quite heavy.

From the fact that Hooker's breastworks were well advanced, little skirmishing took place in his front, and his troops had comparatively a quiet time.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN JOHNSTON'S DIVISION.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was deemed expedient to advance the line of skirmishers in McCook's and Moore's brigades of Johnston's division, which brought about quite a lively time for a couple of hours. The rebels had become quite troublesome for a few hours in the skirts of some woods which bounded a corn-field about a quarter of a mile in front of our line of battle, whereupon Col. Moore ordered two regiments of his brigade to drive them from their position. They advanced rather incautiously, and when within a couple of hundred yards of the woods three rebel guns opened upon them, causing them to beat a hasty retreat across the corn field. The Sixty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania moved out rapidly to their assistance, and after a desperate encounter with a North Carolina brigade, succeeded in driving the enemy from the field and capturing fifty odd prisoners. It was quite dark when this occurred, but Col. Moore's brigade pursued his advantage and carried the ridge to the right of this field, losing about fifty men in killed and wounded in the charge. During the engagement our loss was estimated to be about a hundred men, chiefly of the Sixty-ninth Ohio and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.

Last evening I saw quite an interesting meeting of General officers near Palmer's quarters, including Gens. Hooker and Sherman, and listened to the following:

Sherman—Hooker, what kind of a disposition did you make yesterday of those fellows?

Hooker—Well, they attacked me in my works, with all the advantages in my favor, and we have buried nine hundred of their dead. I regret to say, General, that I lost nearly four hundred in killed, and have thirteen hundred wounded men in hospital, and he concluded with a description of the affair which was in substance what I have related in a former letter.

Most of the people in this vicinity, who have remained, have provided themselves with bomb-proof habitations in the ground, and during the tremendous cannonading of Wednesday hung to them like woodchucks.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Advance upon Atlanta—Shelling the Rebel Works—Death of Gen. McPherson.

Near Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Our army is in front of Atlanta. We are just two miles from the city.

Our troops reached the army's present position about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy abandoned two rousing lines of works and any number of rifle-pits, and moved into his fortifications at Atlanta on Thursday night. Early yesterday morning, Gen. Schofield dispatched Sherman that the enemy had left his entire front, and from the fact that the extensive intrenchments in the immediate front of the Army of the Cumberland had been likewise abandoned, it was believed that the rebels had ignominiously made themselves scarce, and that the Gate City was all but in Federal possession. The mistake was of such a nature that Gen. Palmer's corps was ordered to pursue the runaways.

Whereupon the whole army moved toward Atlanta. I was riding at the right of the Fourteenth Corps. Hooker was in advance on the Pacisferry Road. I met Col. Ireland, (commanding a brigade in the Twentieth Corps,) when within about a mile of our present location, and congratulated him upon the part he took in Wednesday's fight, and concluded by asking him if the Twentieth had orders to move into town.

"Well," said he, "I do not think any of us will move into town to-day. Turn up that road to the left," he added, "and you can see Atlanta and the rebel works."

"But, Colonel," I remarked, "Schofield has informed the Commanding General that he has possession of the city, and orders have been promulgated that the Fourteenth Corps start immediately in pursuit."

He then informed me that the dispatch from Gen. Schofield had been misunderstood, which proved to be the case.

I turned up the road, however, desirous of fully satisfying myself upon the point, and from a slight eminence, about a third of a mile distant, I could see portions of the city, while a fine view of the rebel works, with an occasional traitor's flag, presented itself.

I went back, recovered my party, who were still laboring under the impression that the rebels had gone, and informed them that the enemy still held Atlanta. Many faces lengthened considerably, while those who had attired themselves to create a flutter in the bosoms of Georgia's fair daughters, kept cool and attempted to disregard the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and the unkind thrusts of their more indifferent companions.

In one brigade, which I could name, particularly great preparations were immediately made. Every species of new or unsoiled "toggery" were brought into requisition—in fact the smashing up of the hearts of the ladies of Atlanta was a foregone conclusion.

Well, after passing two splendid lines of intrenchments, and half a dozen or more lines of rifle-pits, the army got into position in front of the enemy's frowning fortifications, in line running zig-zag from northeast to southwest, the Fourteenth Corps locating itself within two miles of the city, while some of its brigades encamped but about seven hundred yards from the rebel guns.

The army went into position hastily, with Palmer's corps on the extreme right, his left (Johnston's division) resting upon the railroad. Hooker's corps described a line two miles in length, his right resting upon the railroad, and Howard's corps joined the Twentieth—making the whole line of the Army of the Cumberland extend, from right to left, a distance of six miles. Then came Schofield, (one corps—the Twenty-third,) and then the Army of the Tennessee, (three corps,) under Gen. McPherson, with Gen. Logan upon the extreme left—the whole army describing an irregular zig-zag line of battle, twelve miles in length, running from northeast to southwest.

In the Army of the Cumberland heavy breastworks were immediately thrown up, and about half of the army placed in them; the artillery got into position, and before 11 o'clock we were shelling the enemy along the whole line. This was kept up by both sides until dark, and in all probability, as is generally the case, the loss was trifling upon each side.

At intervals the rebel infantry drove in our skirmishers, but would themselves beat a hasty retreat as soon as our first line opened upon them. The rebels in front of Johnston's division made an attack after dark yesterday, but our lines advanced upon them and drove them back into their works. Schofield kept up a lively cannonading during the entire day, but did not succeed in stopping the rebel fire, or in urging forward his lines.

The most unfortunate event of the campaign occurred yesterday. In concert with the rest of the army Gen. McPherson's three corps used up the day in an assault upon the rebel works—the largest portion of the Army of the Tennessee being located to the left of Atlanta, between Stone Mountain, (a granite eminence, sixteen miles north-north east of the city,) and upon the Augusta Railroad. Made desperate by being thus cut off from all direct railroad communication north and east, the rebels dispatched Gen. Wheeler with a large force of cavalry to harass McPherson's rear. Wheeler managed to get in upon the commanding General himself and his escort, and almost completely surrounded the small party, which attempted to escape by cutting its way out, during which Gen. McPherson was shot right through the body, and fell into the hands of the enemy mortally wounded.

Since this unhappy occurrence, I have been informed that the body of the deceased General has been recovered, and that he now lies at Gen. Schofield's headquarters.

The affair has produced the most profound gloom in this army and is a terrible loss to the Union arms. Gen. Sherman regarded him as the most distinguished officer in the division of the Mississippi.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Great Battle Upon the Left—Particulars of McPherson's Death—Prisoners—General Rousseau's Raid.

Near Atlanta, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

During our advance from Peachtree Creek to our present position, the enemy have made all the infantry attacks, and in every case have been severely worsted.

Early to-day a large mass of the enemy came down upon the three corps lately commanded by Gen. McPherson, and after a struggle of three hours or more of desperate fighting, they were driven back into their works.

They first came down upon Frank Blair, and in a few moments after, attacked the whole line.

A heavy force got into our rear, and after a sanguinary struggle, succeeded in capturing four 20-pound Parrotts, and eight field-pieces.

While they were attempting to remove the captured artillery from the field, a severe hand-to-hand conflict took place, and they were obliged to relinquish their hold upon the 20-pounders, which again came into our possession uninjured. They succeeded, however, in getting off with the field-pieces.

As soon as our forces recovered the Parrotts, they turned them upon the fleeing rebels, and hurled the most unheard-of destruction into the rebel ranks. At this juncture the desperation of the enemy was intense. Their whole line came squarely up to our breastworks, planted their colors alongside of our own, and for half an hour the two armies *fought each other face to face each side of the same line of intrenchments, with the battle-colors of the respective parties flying from the same works.* This performance, perhaps, has no parallel. During the whole affair great odds were in our favor, to say nothing of the disparity of numbers—our forces being two to the enemy's one.

The victory even exceeded in brilliancy that of Hooker's fight on Wednesday—the only unhappy episode being the loss of eight guns.

Gen. Logan, who was in command, reports that he lost 1,500 men, and killed 1,000 of the enemy and took 1,200 prisoners. From these figures it may be inferred that the rebel loss was at least 6,000.

Our list of prisoners is swelling daily. Yesterday some forty odd were picked up by the skirmishers in Palmer's corps, and about the same number were brought in by Hooker's corps. As a general thing the conscripts, militiamen, and Kentuckians and Tennesseeans are tired of the war, and are willing to suffer anything to escape from the rebel ranks. There are other prisoners in camp who are the embodiment of all that is vicious and rude, most of whom express their regret at the misfortune of being captured, and who declare their intention of "fighting the thing out."

The gloom which pervades all sections of the army in consequence of the untimely demise of Gen. McPherson, is unabated. I get the following particulars in regard to it from Gen. Sherman's headquarters:

In moving up to the front, the Army of the Tennessee became contracted, and one corps was crowded out. In company with the staff officers and a number of his escort, the Commanding-General personally reconnoitred the country.

At a lone place in the road a volley was fired at the party, who immediately turned their horses' heads, and made for the direction in which they came, with a number of the enemy in pursuit. Gen. McPherson was shot through the heart and fell dead on the spot, unseen by his officers or body-guard. A short time afterward a soldier reported that the General lay dead in the road. He was immediately brought into headquarters. He had been robbed of his watch and his maps, and his orders and instructions for the day were also missing. Nothing in his pantaloons pockets were touched, including a wallet of money, &c. He wore upon the little finger of his left hand a valuable ring, which was also undisturbed. In connection with this sad affair, an extraordinary case occurred.

A short time after his death two prisoners were captured, and upon one of them were found the General's maps and orders and instructions for the day. His watch, however, is still missing.

Nothing has occurred to-day upon the right and centre of the army, except heavy cannonading by both parties. This forenoon several shells were thrown into the camp of the Regular brigade, one of which burst very near my tent. As a general thing, very few casualties occur from the indiscriminate delivering of these missiles into an encampment, but that they are deuced demoralizing there can be no question. This afternoon the cannonading is very heavy along the whole line, the respective batteries having what are called artillery duels.

In Palmer's and Hooker's corps our own and the enemy's guns are about a mile apart, the latter being about a mile outside of the city.

The respective skirmish lines are but about two hundred yards apart—two-thirds of the army are in lines of battle in strong earthworks, while the whole Federal encampment is inside of the range of the rebel cannon.

Two shells burst near Gen. Thomas' headquarters yesterday, while Gen. Palmer's headquarters seem to be a target, if one may judge by the dropping of shells in that direction.

Gen. Rousseau and Staff arrived here this evening. On the 9th of this month Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau and a portion of his staff—Capts. Thomas C. Williams, Elkin, Ruger and McConnell—left Decatur, Tenn., upon one of the most hazardous undertakings imaginable, in the shape of a raid.

His force consisted of the Eighth Indiana, Fifth Iowa, Second Kentucky, Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Ohio Cavalry Regiments, and a section of artillery of the Rodman pattern.

If the reader will glance at the map, he will perceive the extent and hazard of the raid when I inform him that the party were to proceed first to Brownsboro, thence to the island crossing of the Coosa River, thence to Talladega, thence rapidly across the Tallapoosa River at the nearest ford, and strike Opelika, at which place the railroad was to be thoroughly destroyed right and left. Gen. Rousseau, if successful, and with no fears of an attack, was to move up the Chattahoochee River, and join his forces with Stoneman. If unsuccessful, or harassed by any considerable force, he was to make his escape as best he could, and make for the direction of Pensacola. The full programme was successfully carried out, as follows;

His force, numbering two thousand seven hundred men, proceeded from Decatur to Brownsboro, destroying mills and other rebel property as it moved along. At Talladega, a large iron foundry and furnace, one of the most extensive in the South, was destroyed, and other rebel property of every description. The party then crossed the Tallapoosa, and arriving at Opelika, destroyed nearly 40 miles of railroad, (it is over that road that nearly all the rebel army beef is transported,) and other rebel property. The party then moved toward West Point, had a fight on the Montgomery road, and destroyed a trestle-work. Subsequently, it moved up the Chattahoochee River, and arrived here this evening. Gen. Rousseau turns his cavalry over to Stoneman, and with his staff leaves for Nashville, at 12 to-night.

At the trestle-work, which I have mentioned the destruction of, a fight occurred between our forces and about six hundred Alabama militia men. Gen. Rousseau killed and wounded nearly a hundred of them, and *did not lose a man.*

His entire loss was nine men—one was killed by a bushwhacker, one got asleep, and fell from his horse, and was killed, and two men got drunk, and were left behind, and the other five became prostrated from excessive riding.

The whole distance made was over four hundred miles. The party lived on the country, and was out thirteen days. It is one of the most successful cavalry expeditions on record.

During one of our late fights, an officer—a Lieutenant of the Georgia Flying Artillery—was captured by a soldier in Jeff. C. Davis' division, and taken to the General commanding the division. He was a Southern blood, and eloquently expressed his contempt for the Yankee community at large, and Yankee prisons in particular, adding that he intended to break jail, kill half a dozen one hundred-day men, and take command of his battery in less than a month. At the time of his arrival at division headquarters, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was giving some orders, which the impudent fellow understood to mean for an advance. After listening attentively to all that had been said, he wrung his hands, and ejaculated, "By G—d! I'd give both of my ears if I could get back to my battery." "*Cut off his ears, and release him!*" said some one, in a stentorian voice. He thought it was an order from Gen. Davis, and his shaft of chivalry fell an inch. His bluster immediately disappeared, and turning round to the guard, he tremulously asked him how much coffee was a pound in the Northern States. The guard looked at him like grim death, but made no reply. If this fellow ever gets command of his battery again, he'll double-shot his guns every pop.

Col. Parkhurst, the very efficient Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Cumberland, a few months ago married an elegant lady of Murfreesboro, and has been home twice of late to see her, "which reminds me" of a joke on Gen. Thomas, one which he tells himself, by the way.

A few months ago a high private of extraordinary dimensions lumbered into the presence of Gen. Thomas, and asked for a furlough, adding: "General, I wish to go home and see my wife."

"How long is it since you have seen your wife?" inquired the General.

"Why," he answered, "I havn't seen my wife for over three months."

"Three months!" remarked Gen. Thomas; "three months—why I havn't seen my wife for three years."

"Well, that may be," rejoined the other, "but you see, General, me and my wife aint o' that sort."

I have not ascertained whether the "H. P." was the recipient of a furlough or not.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Battle near Atlanta—News to the 24th—Gen. Hooker's Corps.

Two Miles from Atlanta, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

After two of the severest conflicts of the campaign, Gen. Sherman has pushed his lines from the Chattahoochee River to within two miles of Atlanta, at whose gates he is now loudly knocking. On the 18th all the army had crossed to the south side of the river. On the 20th Gen. McPherson cut the railroad at Decatur, between Atlanta and Augusta. All communications by railroad from Atlanta are now severed, except the Macon route.

Gen. Thomas' three corps, the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth, occupied on the 20th the line of Peachtree Creek, running east and west about five miles north of the city. Gen. Hooker, with his corps, effected a crossing with but little resistance. Gens. Ward and Williams' divisions occupied the right and left, and Gen. Geary's division the centre, a few hundred yards in advance. The little opposition offered in crossing had allayed all apprehensions of attack, and but little preparation had been made toward intrenching or rendering the line secure. In fact, Gen. Hooker was waiting for Ward and Williams to align themselves with Geary in order to advance to a crest further in advance, where the position was to have been strengthened and maintained until better information of the enemy's whereabouts was obtained.

Before the lines were closed in upon Geary his exposed right was assailed by an overwhelming force of the enemy, two corps strong.

The attack was made so suddenly that the men were many of them shot down before they could pick up their arms, which had been stacked while they rested waiting for the other divisions. The First Brigade was quickly demolished, and, leaving half its men dead and wounded on the ground, was driven in upon the second line, consisting of the Second and Third Brigades. These commands were made the centre of a cross-fire from the front and right flank, while several rebel regiments actually got in their rear and poured in from countless muskets a murderous fire. For an hour the contest was sanguinary and fearfully destroying to our men. Gen. Geary, however, stood his ground, and though death and destruction were raining upon his devoted command from three sides, from foes as numerous, to all appearances, as the leaves on the trees, he would not yield or surrender, well knowing that soon the other divisions would come to his rescue. Gen. Williams was the first to charge the enemy's left, which he did in gallant style, forcing the rebels back from one side of Geary. Gen. Ward followed, by making a most vigorous assault upon their right, while their whole attention was turned upon the other two divisions, and succeeded in throwing them into confusion, from which, though three times our number, they were not able to recover. All our killed and wounded were regained, and some hundreds of theirs, which they could not carry off. Gen. Ward captured several stand of colors. Their repulse was most complete. This occasion is the second of the campaign where Gen. Geary, by his magnificent resolution and the unconquerable determination "never to yield" of his division, has wrested victory where defeat seemed certain. On this occasion he was assailed by an almost countless enemy. Those who saw the attack from the high grounds north of Peachtree Creek say that the enemy's whole army appeared to be present—so numerous were the colors flying and so deep were their lines. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until sunset. The loss of Gen. Hooker's corps was in the neighborhood of sixteen hundred.

It is no exaggeration of facts to say that one-half of the substantial results gained by Gen. Sherman in this Summer's campaign are due to the splendid fighting of Gen. Hooker's corps. It has added a new chaplet to his brow already glittering with victories achieved during his connection with the Western Army. In his three Lieutenants—Gens. Geary, Williams and Ward—he has three able and brave men, whose services in the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac and elsewhere have won for them imperishable laurels.

The Confederate line on Peachtree Creek was evacuated by their army on the night of the 21st. Gen. Thomas advanced his on the 22d, as far as its present location, which, as I before stated, is but two miles from Atlanta. We hold a high ridge confronting the northern side of the city, which is protected by a ridge higher than ours, and strongly fortified. Day before yesterday, the 22d, the enemy concentrated a heavy column upon Gen. McPherson, who holds the left of the line resting on the Augusta road. The battle raged all day with great violence. Not less than a thousand were slain on both sides. While the battle was progressing in front, a force attacked the trains and batteries in Gen. McPherson's rear. Report says that many of the batteries were captured, but afterwards retaken. Gen. McPherson was killed, and his staff dispersed or captured. The loss in this army is terrible, but the fortunes of the day were retrieved. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of many prisoners, and a thousand killed. Prisoners report that the two repulses of the 20th and 22d, have almost destroyed Hood's army.

It has been definitely ascertained that Hood is in command. Johnston was relieved "for yielding too much territory." Hood has manfully exerted himself to *give up less*, if we can judge of the matter by his desperate assaults. How he has succeeded may be judged from the fact that we can send our cannon shot into Atlanta.

Gen. Sherman's lines encircle the city on the north, east and west. Gen. Rousseau arrived with his command to-day. He crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala., and raided across the country, severing the lines of communication west and northwest of the city. The Montgomery road is destroyed.

In the fight of the 20th Gen. Hooker's corps lost very heavily in officers. Among the slain are Col. George A. Cobham, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Randall, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Capt. Thomas H. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Geary. The One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers lost all its field officers killed or wounded. In Col. Cobham the service lost one of its brightest ornaments. He was surrounded by the enemy and called upon by an officer to surrender. With a rare nobility of character he refused to yield, and for refusing was shot through the body by order of the rebel who made the demand. Mortally wounded, but not killed, Cobham turned, and, with the calm dignity that always characterized him, ordered a soldier who stood near him to "shoot that fellow." The order was promptly obeyed, and the murderer paid with his life the penalty of killing one of the noblest soldiers that the army ever contained.

In Capt. Elliott the Second Division lost its best and most faithful servant, while the country lost a brilliant and talented mind. He had been with the division since its organization, conducting the business of the Adjutancy with consummate address and tact. Although a young man, he was well known in the literary world, having served before the war in various capacities with the New-York and Philadelphia editorial and reportorial corps. He was for some time editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Gifted with a ready wit and a facility of thought and language unusual in one so young, Elliott, had he lived, would have written his name high up among those who attain literary fame.

He was chivalrous and brave even to rashness. He was killed while encouraging and leading the line of skirmishers with whom he had been gallantly loading and firing a musket taken from a retreating soldier.

While the losses of the army have been terrible during these battles, the enemy's losses are deemed much greater than ours. Gen. Sherman will, by severing the rebel General's communications, either force him out of Atlanta or destroy him inside of it. He is already weakened so much by his recent attacks that our lines are deemed impenetrable to his most determined efforts.

G. C.

Before the Passage of the Chattahoochee—The Pickets—Gen. Sherman's Flanking Propensities.

A DEFERRED LETTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps,
Near the Chattahoochee River,
Saturday, July 16, 1864.

None but those who have gone through with the fatigues of such a campaign as the present one can appreciate the luxury of the rest we are having. We have actually been in *statu quo* for nearly two weeks after a continuous march, with engagements and sieges interspersed, of more than two months. The satisfaction our men have felt in driving the enemy from all their strongholds, day after day, has sustained them wonderfully, and it is a fact most pleasant to state that they never appeared more cheerful or more ready for action than the day they arrived at our present position. An examination of the ground over which we have driven Johnston selected with the best of military judgment as to availability for defence, elicits surprise that he should have been compelled to fall back, and we feel well satisfied that he could not have been dislodged only by the indomitable "flanking genius of our Sherman." They have made everything in the shape of military defences that Scott's dictionary represents, beside improvised means. The country is a network of breastworks from the river to Dalton. They all display a military education of high order, but have proved fruitless in checking the determined go-aheadativeness of Yankee soldiers, who have now pushed through them for more than one hundred miles. Johnston made no decided resistance after leaving his strongest position at Kenesaw. The relinquishment of that stronghold was a virtual surrender of the ground this side of the Chattahoochee, although they had two strong lines of intrenchments between the river and mountain. The last, which we occupy to-day, is constructed with an evident intention to escape the destructive effect of our artillery, and to extend their line to prevent flanking. They have a continuous front of logs set perpendicularly in the ground from ten to fifteen feet high, while at stated intervals a bomb-proof stockade is constructed, each having command with musket-shot of the space between. On every commanding point, also, forts are constructed, with embrasures bearing upon every assailable approach. In addition to this the woods have been cut down all along in front to a width of one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile, making the approach quite impassable. A line of battle could preserve no order in an assault. It seems a pity that so much labor and skill should have been expended so fruitlessly; perhaps, *though*, the *moral* effect may prevent our attacking them sometime when they are not as well prepared to receive us, for we all cannot help but feel a "healthy respect" for such obstructions as they have left behind them. The conservative policy Gen. Sherman has pursued in this campaign will meet the hearty approval of those who are acquainted with the difficulties he has had to surmount, and the cavils of those at the North, who have found fault that he has moved slow, sink into insignificance, when compared with the gratitude that springs up in our hearts that he has not hurled his troops on to destruction by attempting assaults upon such impregnable positions as the rebel General has chosen. Sherman has moved slow but sure. Even the subsistence of such an army as his, with such an extended line of communication, is a matter of no small importance. He is reaching toward the heart of the South with steady, firm approaches, while he holds on to the North with a grasp equally firm. It is only a question of time, and that short, when the end shall be attained. We are nearly a mile from the river, while the enemy is equally distant the other side. All is quiet, but an occasional musket or cannon report. The pickets are, on each side of the river bank, on quite social terms. They bathe together, chat together, exchange commodities, and, in fact, present any appearance most but that of belligerents. Our boys are without tobacco; the rebels have plenty, but lack everything else pretty much, so a brisk trade has been made "on the sly," our men, as Yankees will, getting most exorbitant prices for their articles. Hooker's corps is held in high respect on the other side. Their reputation for fighting is first on the list. Geary's division, particularly, is held in high esteem, and the encomiums pronounced, even in *their* rough way, are exceedingly gratifying. Gen. Geary deserves great credit for the reputation the Second Division has gained. His indefatigable zeal has brought it up to a high military order. He is held in great esteem by the command. The same, in fact, may be said of the other division commanders, while of fighting Joe too much *cannot* be said. He is the most popular man of the army. His appearance at any time before his men is a signal for a grand outburst of enthusiasm.

The monotony of camp life was broken in upon the other day by the consolidation of the One Hundred and Second and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteer Troops. They together form now the One Hundred and Second, making quite a respectable sized regiment. The field and staff are composed of Col. Hamerstein, of the Seventy-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Chatfield, of the Seventy-eighth; Major L. R. Stegman, of the One Hundred and Second; Surgeon C. H. Lord, of the One Hundred and Second; Assistant-Surgeon Applegate, of the One Hundred and Second; Quartermaster Howland, of the One Hundred and Second; Adjt. Case, of the Seventy-eighth.

Both of these regiments have an excellent reputation, and are now composed of men (veterans) who have gone through with the vicissitudes of three years' service nearly. They know what war is. It has never been their good fortune to have an easy position, while time after time they have given up their camps to men who have never seen an engagement, or been south of the Gum River, or of Washington. Ought not some of these old war horses to have some of these easy berths? But I am writing more than was intended. I will not stop to tell you of the heat; of the representatives of the repulsive lesser animal nature, or give descriptions of the country, for I am in a mood too melting for comfort. I need not say we remember sherry cobblers, ice cream, and other relatives of the ice family, nor need I quote the Psalmist's expression, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks," &c. David lived in no such times as these, or he would have got up an illustration stronger. You have appreciated this desire in Gotham, judging from the indication of your thermometer as registered, but alas! you, not we, have had your desires gratified.

TOUT.

Casualties in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, July 20, 1864, at the Battle of Peachtree Ridge.

KILLED.

Capt Henry O. Wiley, K.
Leroy Wright, A.
Wm H Allen, C.
Wm O Aiken, B.
T A Hopkins, F.
Geo Donley, E.
Henry Welch, G.
Michael Haley, H.
Henry Chapman, I.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Jno H Daicy, E—mortally.
Adjt Seth C Carey—leg.
Corp Chas Lapoint, A—face.
Sergt Jos Middleton, B—wrist.
Barney Stanley, D—shoulder.
Joel Harvey, D—side.
Corp Robert McEachson, E—thigh.
Alvan Gray, E—thigh.
Samuel Stiles, E—leg.
Derius P Brown, E—hand.
Sergt John R McMillen, F—arm.
Corp Russell Fullerton, F—body, severe.
Corp Andrew McWherter, F—arm.
Ebenezer Kinney, F—arm.
Geo H Robinson, F—arm.
James M Stowe, F—arm and breast.
Joseph McMurray, F—arm.
John Burns, F—arm.
Wm H Smith, F—face.
Corp Henry Arnold, G—side.
Clark Lawton, G—head.
Henry Coulter, G—arm.
Peter Corwan, C—arm.
Corp Jas B Taylor, B—arm.
George W Herrington, B—hand.
Sergt Wm Hutton, B—body.
Corp DeKay Williamson, D—arm.
Martin Bennett, G—foot.
Henry Danforth, H—leg.
Francis Braman, H—head.
Chester Orcutt, H—leg.
Corp Frederick Slocum, I—breast.
Corp Jacob Herman, I—head.
Thomas Henly, I—arm.
Geo Higby, I—face.
Corp Chauncey R Guilford, K—arm and side.
Thomas Donahue, K—shoulder.
Corp Henry Welch, K—arm.
Jas Livingston, A—missing.
Wm Martindale, B—missing.
Frank Johnson, C—missing.
C Johnson, H—missing.
James Platt, I—missing.
Jas A Wright, K—missing.
Barrell B Pitts—K—missing.
Benj F Wright, K—missing.
Samuel A Potter, K—missing.

OUR LOSSES ON THURSDAY.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 28.]

An officer who arrived from the front with information up to Saturday morning, informs the New-Albany *Ledger*, that in the battle of Thursday, Gen. Gresham, of Indiana, was severely wounded. He was struck in the leg, a few inches below the knee, by a Minie ball, and the leg broken and badly fractured. It is hoped by care that amputation may not be necessary. The wound is of so severe a character, however, that it may result in the loss of his leg below the knee.

Gen. Gresham was succeeded in command by Gen. Giles Smith, who was killed. Gen. Smith was succeeded by Gen. Corse, who is reported mortally wounded.

The Fifty-third Indiana, Gen. Gresham's old regiment, was in the hottest of the fight, and suffered terribly. Col. Jones, its Commander, was killed, together with four Captains and three Lieutenants, whose names our informant did not learn. The regiment was terribly cut up.

Col. Jones was shot through both thighs, and, while some of the men of his regiment were bearing him from the field, a cannon ball struck him in the head, cutting it off smoothly on a line with his lower jaw. Col. Jones was a daring and gallant officer. He was beloved, indeed almost adored, by his men. His death will be a loss to the service, and add one more name to the long list of gallant heroes that Indiana has offered up upon the altar of the Union.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

How to Provide for the Financial Wants of the Government.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

In a former paper I took the liberty of calling your attention to what I considered the errors of your predecessor in regard to the National debt, and to suggest, perhaps in a crude way, a plan which might enable you to meet the exigences of the Government without a further sacrifice of the public credit.

I am pained to see that you are treading already in the steps of the former Secretary. He first came into market with his 7-30s, promising gold in payment of interest—you come in like manner, but promising to pay in currency. True, you say that at the end of three years we may convert these 7:30s "into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds." Is not this proposition made under a very clear conviction on your part that in this country gold will command a premium for more than three years to come? Does not this offer excite cupidity rather than patriotism?

In my first article I pointed out to you the fact that the offer of 7.30 per cent. interest shut out the competition of the patriot, and secured this great rate of interest to the mere money-dealer. I thought then, (and I believe it now,) that *you* could procure all the money the Government needs, or may need, for putting down this great rebellion, at 5 per cent., if a proper financial policy be pursued, but if the policy begun by Mr. Chase is to be reinaugurated, and the Treasury must be supplied by the continued transfer of the credit of the *people* to these "pet banks," to be used for their benefit, instead of the benefit of the *people*, then the "ship of state" must founder and sink under the immense load of its rapidly accumulating debt.

An individual in good credit can always borrow money under 7.30 per cent., and when he has good security to offer, he can procure it at 6 per cent., and generally at 5—the rate of interest, like the price of commodities, being regulated by the demand and supply.

The credit of the Government, except when public confidence is shaken by the fear of repudiation, always stands higher than individual credit, and in this country experience has shown it to be superior to individual credit. A great and, I think, conclusive evidence of this is found in the rapid absorption of the 10-40 loan, which was running off at from two to three million per day, until it was interrupted by the bad policy of Mr. Chase, in offering his six per cent. loan in competition with it.

Why offer 7.30 now, when you can command all the money you want by reissuing your legal tenders, and spending the balance due you by the "pet banks," to which you are paying six per cent. from the coffers of the Treasury on their supposed loans, and the people are paying from six to seven per cent. more for the use of their irresponsible paper.

I stated before, and I repeat it now, that the late financial agent of the country, instead of using the *credit* of the *people* for their *own* benefit, paid to a number of National Banks (called into existence by his want of financial sagacity) six per cent. for using the credit of the Government.

As I anticipated, my article has brought forth an effusion from "A Bank Officer," who probably is an officer of one of these "pet banks," and a dealer upon the credit of our Government.

This officer charges me with ignorance of *facts*, although he fails to point out a single mistake traceable to such ignorance. I will take the First National Bank for an example, to illustrate my position. We will suppose that bank to have subscribed $100.000 to the loan of the 5.20s. It is awarded to the bank; the bank pays this sum into the Treasury, and the Secretary delivers to the bank the bonds of the Government. For the use of this money the *people* pay the bank $6,000 per annum. The Treasurer, immediately upon receiving the $100,000, *coins* 90 per cent of the nominal amount of the bonds—that is to say, $90,000 in First National Bank promises to pay, and receives back the bonds of the Government, and thereupon delivers to the bank the $90,000 of the *bills*, with a guarantee of the Government to the people, through the agency of the Treasurer, that these bills or promises to pay shall be redeemed. For security to the Government that the bank will redeem its bills, they deposit these Government bonds with the Treasurer. This $90,000 goes out into circulation and enters into the "volume of the currency," for the benefit of the bank—it is money. Is not this a return of $90,000 of the $100,000 loaned? Has the bank, in point of *fact*, loaned to the Government one cent over $10,000?

Now let us suppose we are at the end of the year, the Government having redeemed the bills, the account will stand thus:

The United States in account current with the First National Bank.

	Dr.	
1863—July 1.	To cash loaned to you on your bonds, at 6 per cent. interest	$100,000
1864—July 1.	To one year's interest	6,000
	To balance of account (due the bank)	6,000
Total		$112,000
	Cr.	
1864—July 1.	By bills redeemed under the guarantee	$90,000
	By interest received at the bank on this amount of currency, at 6 per cent.	5,400
	By one year's interest, at 6 per cent. on loan	6,000
	By balance due on bond, $10,000, and interest	10,600
Total		$112.000

Here is an interest of 12 per cent., paid by the people, for the *pretended* loan of $100,000. In point of *fact* the bank has only loaned $10,000. It has been repaid $22,000 at the end of the year.

This account is made up on the supposition that the bank paid in the $100,000 in gold at par received, and circulated their bills at par, and had the $90.000 at use during the whole year, and without considering the profits to the bank as a public depository, or taking into the account the expenses of the bank, or making any allowance for the profit derived from the discount received, or the profits derivable from the loss of the bills of the bank by ordinary casualties.

Let us examine this matter a little more closely. When the bank loaned the money, what was the thing loaned? It was not gold or coin, but legal-tender bills, (by law equivalent to gold for this case, I will admit,) but bills which the people had in circulation, without interest—bills which formed currency, and which the people kept in constant use, as their medium of exchange. This was withdrawn from a non-paying interest debt, and immediately turned into an interest-paying debt of six per cent. bonds. The volume of circulation was kept up to within ten per cent. of what it was before, by substituting this new issue by irresponsible banks.

I put an analagous case, further to illustrate my assertion, thus: My neighbor and friend (this bank officer, for example,) borrows from me $100,000, payable in one year, with six per cent. interest. I ask him to, and he indorses my note for $90,000, and pays the discount upon it. He gives me the use of the proceeds, which I procure on *his*, not *my* credit. At the end of the year *he* pays me, principal and interest, $106,000. Out of this sum I pay the note of 90,000 with his indorsement. Does he not by this operation pay me $11,400 for the use of $10,000 for one year? Have I in point of fact loaned him one cent over the $10,000? Is not this, Mr. Bank Officer, your operation with the Government? How long, think you, this Government can stand this system of phlebotomy? Do look at this subject, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury. I am sure that if your attention had been called to this aspect of our monetary affairs, you would not have put your 7.30s in the market at this time, and even now, on reflection, unless I am mistaken in your firmness of purpose, you will feel it to be a duty to take the responsibility of withdrawing your 7.30 proposed loan, and seek, as I am certain you will find, a better remedy for our disease.

The right to coin, or to clothe paper promises to pay with the attributes of money, is a prerogative of sovereignty.

Without *now* stopping to inquire whether this power can be constitutionally delegated to these National Banks, in the manner it has been, let us look into the statement of this Bank Officer, as to the amount of the present circulation of these banks.

He says they have issued only twelve millions of their paper, and that their present aggregate capital is seventy millions. This is their nominal capital. Conceding that they have in good faith paid into the Treasury this whole sum, then they have received in return sixty-three millions of bills, and hold the people to pay the interest of six per cent. on the whole seventy millions, whilst they have the profits upon the sixty-three millions of circulation, so soon as they can flood the country with them. On this sum of sixty-three millions, these banks, having borrowed it from the *people*, free of interest, receive six per cent. per annum, amounting to $378,000, beside the sum of $420,000, being six per cent. upon the Government bonds—in the aggregate $798,000, for an investment in money of less than $100,000.

I propose if this latter statement shall be denied to show in a future number the mode of obtaining this enormous amount of credit upon so small a capital. You can readily see, however, for yourself how it may be done by reinvesting, in Government bonds, the bills received by the banks, and receiving on each reinvestment ninety per cent. of the bonds. Make the calculation for yourself, Sir, and my word for it the result will be as I have stated.

During the reign of Louis the XVI., if my memory serves me right, and during the financial ministry of Colonne, an obscure, but an honest man, discovered the frauds, upon the public credit, by the Princes and court flatterers of that day, and privately informed Louis of the frauds, whereupon Louis interposed, and took the reins of the Treasury into his own hands. One of the Princes of that day being questioned relative to his participation in the affair, answered, "I saw everybody holding out their hands and so I held out my hat."

CLERMONTIS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE EARLY DAWN; or SKETCHES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIME. By the author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family." With Introduction by Prof. Henry B. Smith, D. D. 12mo. New-York: M. W. Dodd.

The authoress of the *Schonberg Cotta Family* needs no recommendation from critics. Any new work of hers is sure to win its way to thousands of family circles where the story of the great reformation has acquired new life and significance from her attractive treatment. In her *Sketches of Christian Life in England* she employs a larger canvas and covers a wider extent of time with her historic groups. The nine sketches or stories, indeed comprised in the volume, relate to characteristic and remarkable events in the religious history of England from the introduction of Christianity by the companions of the Apostles to the era of Wycliffe and the Lollard persecution at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century. They show a familiarity, far from common, with remote times, and are evidently the production of one who has studied diligently the literature and existing monuments of the epochs she delineates. At the same time, she does not allow her learning to stifle or overshadow the vivid dramatic power that recognizes the essential elements of humanity through every garb and costume, however strangely it may strike on our modern eyes. In what are commonly called the Dark Ages, through which these stories pleasantly and instructively lead us, the authoress has the good sense to see that it was not all one "palpable obscure," but that the various influences then working to produce the results now presented to us, must have had their oases of light where the germs of Christianity flourished individually with a strength and vigor that gave no uncertain promise of the better days to come. In sketching the elder days of English Christianity, the authoress has the advantage of more perfect acquaintance with the scene than she could possess of Germany, and her subjects naturally come nearer home to our sympathies and associations. The book is, therefore, likely to meet with a more extended demand than has welcomed the *Cotta Family*, and cannot be perused without deepening faith in the Divine government of the world, so wonderfully displayed in the memorable historic record of Christianity.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, approved June 30, 1864; with copious Marginal References, Complete Analytical Index and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by Horace E. Dresser. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is one of the books without which, most emphatically, "no gentleman's library is complete;" a fact no less true than unpleasant. It appears to furnish every assistance possible for the proper understanding of the law, by the aid of alphabetical tables, analyses, &c. The digest of articles subject to tax occupies fourteen closely printed pages. The list of exemptions barely fills one. Among the scanty schedule we notice one curious item. "Hoop Skirts, materials for the manufacture of, exclusively," free of duty, and apparently the only manufacture in the country so exempt. Here is a fine chance for the denouncers of secret influence. What mighty power has been quietly brought to bear upon our much enduring legislators to secure such a boon? How and when was it managed? Surely the most experienced political "wire-puller" might learn a lesson in tactics from this masterly "strategic movement" of the gentler sex.

CAPT. BRAND, OF THE SCHOONER CENTIPEDE; a Pirate of eminence in the West Indies; his Life and Exploits, together with some account of the singular manner by which he departed this life. By Harry Gringo, (H. A. Wise, U. S. N.;) with illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Here is a novel which fifty years since, in the days of Monk Lewis and Mrs. Radcliffe, might have secured an enduring place in English literature. But at the present day it is an anachronism. The changes have been many in material horrors, until the public are callous to them. Phantasmagoric scenes of slaughter and torture no longer affright, and the readers even of the New-York *Ledger* and the *Ladies' Book* require correct antiquarian detail, strict attention to costume and local color, and agonizing mental conflicts psychologically analyzed, rather than the coarser stimulants that formerly enchained their attention. Lieut. Wise indeed rather abuses the novelist's privilege of piling horrors upon horrors, and we regret that the unquestioned ability displayed in the book should not be exerted under the sanction of a severer taste. His former traveling sketches in South America and the tropics show a ready wit and a fluent pen, and we hope to see him return to what artists would call his "first manner," rather than follow up the line of "raw-head and bloody-bone" romances.

A SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW-ENGLAND. By Robert Carter. 12mo. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The agreeable marine experience recorded in this handsome volume, comprised a fishing voyage from Boston Harbor to Mount Desert, in Maine, undertaken by the author and three companions, forming a "partie carré," where sport, science, art and literature each had its appropriate representative and devotee. The letters in which their adventures are detailed were published in the *Tribune*, and excited much attention from their fresh, healthy tone, and happy union of scientific and picturesque description. The writer, Mr. Carter, is well known to the literary world as an amanuensis to William H. Prescott, Associate Editor of Appleton's *American Cyclopedia*, and now conductor of a leading Democratic journal in Western New-York. This book is a satisfactory testimony that love of letters has not weakened his sense of enjoyment in the contemplation of nature, nor unfitted him for the shifts and scrapes of a sporting voyage.

The *Summer Cruise* is undoubtedly among the pleasantest books of the season, and will probably send many others on the same errand to the great deep, when they learn from Mr. Carter's pages with what facility a trip, so invigorating, may be enjoyed.

MAURICE DERING; OR, THE QUADRILATERAL. A Novel. By the author of "Guy Livingston. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Unabashed by the absurd exhibition made of himself as a would-be Confederate volunteer, in his recent work, *Border and Bastille*, Mr. Laurence speedily reappears in the walks of literature; and having probably exhausted his warlike ardor in "the attempt, and not the deed," that so confounded him, sensibly returns to the class of books where his first success was gained. *Maurice Dering* is not wanting in the elements of a good novel, but the plot is too confused for speedy comprehension, the characters too numerous for proper individual discrimination, and the incidents too far-fetched and unreal to meet with parallels in ordinary life. The *Quadrilateral* of the title is not the famous military district so prominent in Italian history, but an association of four friends, whose fates are recorded in the book. Its object appears to be to show what a hell of witchcraft lies

"In the round orb of one particular tear."

and the confusion, ruin and murder that may arise from the intrigues of a single unscrupulous woman. *Maurice Dering* is an unpleasant book in its spirit, though displaying undoubtedly much talent.

AZARIAN, an Episode. By HARRIET ELIZABETH PRESCOTT. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Miss PRESCOTT'S numerous admirers will eagerly seize upon a new story by her. It displays the qualities that have made her former works remarkable, a richness and pomp of diction that lovingly linger around all things fair, both in art and nature. The story of *Azarian* is a domestic one, the scene being laid in New-England, though the names of the dramatis personæ "Charmian," "Azarian," &c., contrast strongly with the more homely Ruth, the heroine. The artist temperament, its susceptibilities, trials and compensations, is the theme of the narrative that everywhere displays the self-possessed and confident skill of the practiced writer.

THE FOREST ARCADIA OF NORTHERN NEW-YORK; Embracing a View of its Mineral, Agricultural and Timber Resources. 18mo. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM.

Any intending visitor to the Adirondack country at this sultry season cannot do better than make a pocket companion of this elegant little volume. The excursion it narrates was made with a view of examining the natural resources of the region, and the account given of them is so favorable as to endanger the continuance of its wild and solitary character much longer.

The Late Gen. Polk.

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

Rev. Dr. QUINTARD, of Atlanta, officiating at the funeral ceremonies of Lieut.-Gen. POLK, in the course of his remarks made the following statement in regard to the religious character of the fallen hero. We extract from a report in the Atlanta *Register*:

It was my privilege to enjoy his friendship—it was my privilege to share his few hours of unrestrained social intercourse. And if there was one thing above another which always shone forth, it was his unshaken confidence in God's providence—unshaken trust in God's love—his unselfish confidence in God's faithfulness.

He was eminently a man of prayer. Not praying where he could be seen of men, but retiring to commune with God in secret. He never ceased his devotions. He was instant in prayer; and I remember how, after the bloody field of Perryville, when the noise and heat of the battle had passed, we were in the town of Harrodsburgh. There was a beautiful church there, rich in architectural proportions and carved work. He asked me to visit it with him. As we walked up the aisle alone, he exclaimed with emotion: "Oh, for the days when we went up to the house of the Lord, and compassed His altar with the voice of prayer and thanksgiving."

Reaching the chancel he said to me, "Can we not have prayers?" and we kneeled down, poured out our hearts to God, and he left the sanctuary with a face all bathed in tears. Such a soldier did not fight for fame. I remember at Chickamauga, when we were seated upon the ground a few days after the battle, he said to me, "God answered my prayers in giving us this great victory; I prayed long and earnestly that he might bless our arms."

Yet, he was emphatically a man of prayer. The last few weeks of life were more than others consecrated to prayer. As we look back upon them, now that he is gone, we see how God was preparing him for the higher communion of the church triumphant.

At midnight, with a faithful few, he baptised one of his companions in arms, the gallant HOOD, and received, a few days later, his commanding General into the Church of Christ. His last Sunday on earth, he gathered all his staff and attendants about him, and with prayer and litany, supplication and praise, seemed to leave them his benediction. He was greatly beloved by his troops. The tears of his commanding General were mingled with those of his privates when he fell. And oh! beloved, we are all smitten—the army, the country and the church. We lift up our voice here between the porch and the altar, and cry to God for mercy. Mercy to our bleeding land, mercy to the hearts crushed by this monster calamity. Oh! God, lift up the rod lest we be utterly consumed. Judge, oh, God, between us and our enemies.

A BLOODTHIRSTY BISHOP.

Bishop ELLIOTT delivered an address upon the occasion of Bishop POLK'S funeral. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"At the close of the deeply-interesting remarks, Bishop ELLIOTT left the desk, and turning his face to the North, said: In the name of his Episcopal office; in the name of the blood that, like that of Abel, called aloud from the ground for vengeance on those who lend the sanction of the church to this crusade against religion: in the name of desolated homes and blackened roof-trees, of desecrated churches, of altars profaned and the Holy Sacrament trampled in the mire; in the name and by the authority of God, and by the enchanting spell-word evoked from the presence of the mangled and martyred dead—in His name who closes for this hour the list of prelates murdered.

Thus did the Bishop summon such of the Episcopal Bishops and clergy of the North as have urged on this war, to meet him and their victims, alive and dead, at the Judgment Bar of Almighty God, there to answer.

Few there were that did not thrill as the Bishop concluded, 'And may God have mercy upon them in that day.'"

THE TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

Reports by Col. Burris.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, 2D SUB-DISTRICT,
NEW-MADRID, MO., July, 21, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Ewing, Commanding St. Louis District:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the north half of this county and south half of Mississippi county have been very thoroughly scoured during the last week by parties from this post, commanded respectively by Capts. PREWETT, EDWARDS and VINCENT, and Lieuts. BURNETT, RAFE and HODGES.

No considerable force of guerrillas has been found or heard of in this region, but several small parties, whose principal business seemed to be stealing horses and secreting them in the swamps and herding them in the caneries, preparatory to their transfer to the rebels Southwest, have been surprised and routed and their horses captured.

The scouting party under Capt. EDWARDS, which left here on the night of the 18th inst., returned last evening, having killed two bushwhackers near James Bayou, in Mississippi County, and captured and brought in a lot of horses which they were herding in the canebrake in that vicinity.

The party under Lieut. BURNETT were kindly furnished transportation on the gunboat *Huntress*, No. 58, by its gentlemanly and patriotic commander, Capt. DENNIS. Lieut. BURNETT landed, with his detachment, on Island No. 8, on the 18th inst., and moved down the Island on foot; he came across a herd of horses, most of which had been stolen or forcibly taken by guerrillas on this side, and swam across to the Island, where three members of the bushwhacking fraternity were guarding them. The bushwhackers escaped, but eighteen horses were captured. In the evening the detachment with the horses reëmbarked on board the gunboat near the foot of the Island, and arrived here the same night.

The aggregate result of the several movements, is two bushwhackers killed and forty-two horses and mules captured and turned over to the Quartermaster here. I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Sub-District.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., Tuesday, July 26.

To Brig.-Gen. Ewing:

Have scouted pretty thoroughly, during the last six days, the country lying between this point, New-Madrid, and Charleston, extending nearly up to Bird's Point, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., under Lieut.-Col. HILLER, a battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. POWELL, and a detachment of the Third Cavalry M. S. M., under Capt. MCELROY. Capt. HULSTER has been scouting on the upper part of sub-district with detachments of the Second Cavalry M. S. M., from Cape Girardeau and Jackson. Total accomplished since my last report is killed eight bushwhackers, captured several stand of arms, and between forty and fifty horses and mules.

JOHN T. BURRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Interview of a Canadian Editor with the President.

The editor of the London (Canada) *Free Press*, writing from Washington to his paper, thus describes an interview with Mr. LINCOLN:

"The President's private room is just over the reception room, and is entered from a sort of square hall, about which there are many waiting rooms for persons seeking audiences with the President. Upon entering this room, I saw persons walking to and fro in waiting. I at once placed in the hands of a messenger my card and letters (previously procured from friends in New-York and Cincinnati,) to deliver to the President, and, with scarcely a moment's delay, I was ushered into his presence, when he arose and stepped forward in a stooping position, extended his hand and shook mine kindly, but rather loosely, as if he was afraid of hurting it, remarking, at the same time: 'I am glad to see you, sir; be seated.' I replied: 'I am a stranger in the Capital, and have sought an interview with you, Mr. President, and have been much pleased with the easy means of access.'

President—Yes; this ready means of access is, I may say, under our form of Government, the only link or cord which connects the people with the governing power; and however unprofitable much of it is, it must be kept up. As, for instance, a mother in a distant part, who has a son in the army who is regularly enlisted, has not served out his time, but has been as long as she thinks he ought to stay, will collect together all the little means she can to bring her here to entreat me to grant him his discharge. Of course, I cannot interfere, and can only see her and speak kindly to her. How far is your place from Detroit, Sir?

'About one hundred miles east from Detroit. We have no water communication, but have a very nice little inland city. I intend remaining in Washington for a few days; all seems stir and commotion here.'

President—Yes, there never was anything in history to equal this.

'Your position must indeed be responsible and trying, President.'

'Yes, to think of it, it is very strange that I, a boy, brought up in the woods, and seeing, as it were, but little of the world, should be drifted into the very apex of this great event.'

'I read your proclamation of this morning calling for more men; it will, no doubt, be filled up.'

President—Yes, sir, it will be filled up.

I then rose, saying: 'I thank you, Mr. President, for your kindness and courtesy.'

President shakes hands again, and says; 'I am most happy to have made your acquaintance.'

These words are given exactly as expressed by the President, written down a few moments after they were uttered."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Public School Exhibition.

On Thursday the primary department of Public School No. 13, situated in Houston-street, near Norfolk, gave an exhibition which was highly satisfactory, and gratifying both to the parents of the scholars, and to the citizens of the ward generally. Mrs. MARY L. HAGGERTY, the Principal, is entitled to great credit for the care and attention she has given to her department, and that her duties have all been well performed is proved in the proficiency exhibited by her scholars. That she is truly loved by them all, was shown by the exertions they made to please her, and the pleasure they exhibited at her smile of approval. At about 1 o'clock the school was called to order by Commissioner JAMES L. MILLER, a gentleman well known for the great interest he has taken in all matters concerning our Public Schools, and his prompt and decisive action in the investigation of the Fourth Ward schools. The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Opening Hymn—"Warrick."
3. Opening Address—James McGovern.
4. Chorus—"On beginning School."
5. Invitation Song—Children of Gallery.
6. Dialogue—"Silly Billy"—Jos. Kelso and Eugene Pernot.
7. Chorus—"Hail to All."
8. Recitation—"Is it You"—Lizzie Hyde.
9. Chorus—"Soft Music is Stealing"—Children of Gallery.
10. Dialogue—"Virtues and Graces"—By twelve girls.
11. Chorus—"Live in Love."
12. Recitation—"The Old Torn Hat"—Gustave Studell.
13. Chorus—"Speak Gently."
14. Dialogue—"School Discipline"—Mr. Ballinger and Lizzie Swift.
15. Chorus—"The Kitten"—Children of Gallery.
16. Dialogue—"Buds of Promise"—Hugh Newman, James McGovern, Henry Lester and Conrad Huck.
17. Song—"Kate was once a Little Girl"—Katie McClellan.
18. Recitation—"Dear Little Children"—By Oscar E. Isaacs.
19. Chorus—Pic-nic Song.
20. Dialogue—"Arithmetician"—Gustave Studell and Eugene Pernot.
21. Duet and Chorus—"Will You Come to Our Primary School"—Annie Frailley and Alfrida Colehouse.
22. Dialogue—"I Want a Piece of Cake"—Katie McClellan, Annie Frailley, Alfrida Colehouse and Louis Slumstine.
23. Chorus—The Marker's Song.
24. Recitation—"To-morrow"—Isabella Higgins.
25. Chorus—"A Farmer I will be."

25½. Dialogue—"The Precocious Speller"—Eugene Pernot and G. Studell.

26. Singing—(Silently)—Children of Gallery.
27. Dialogue—"City Sights with Country Eyes"—Sophia Henry and Louisa Barchfield.
28. Chorus—"Johny Schmoker"—Eight boys.
29. Distribution of Semi-Annuals—41.
30. Chorus—"Nid, Nid, Nodding"—Children of Gallery.
31. Recitation—"Our Country's Flag"—Five boys.
32. Chorus—"Close of School."
33. Closing Hymn—"Lottie."

The recitations were all very good, and the little ones seemed not only to know the words but also to fully understand the subjects on which they were speaking. Masters JAMES MCGOVERN, JOSEPH KELSO, EUGENE PERNOT and GUSTAVE STUDELL are deserving of special mention. The song of "Katy Was a Little Girl," by KATIE MCCLELLAN, was excellent. KATIE is a little one, only four or five years of age, and the pretty manner in which she sang her little song made all love her. Miss ISABELLA HIGGINS sustained her parts admirably. She seems to have an excellent memory, speaks clearly, knowingly and well, and is a girl who promises much in the future. At the close of the exercises, Commissioner MILLER made a short speech to the children, giving them some very good advice as to how they should spend their Summer vacation; praising them for the advancement they had made in their studies, and distributed forty-one semi-annual certificates of good conduct.

School Commissioner J. MCLAUGHLIN, Trustees WAGNER and MCCRANE, and a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present.

The Citizens' Association.

Among the many admirable features of this association is the Board of Legal Advisers, composed of the following gentlemen:

Charles O'Connor, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel Lord, Francis B. Cutting, S. Weir Roosevelt, Murray Hoffman, Benj. D. Silliman, Dorman B. Eaton, Benj. W. Bonney, James R. Whiting, Alexander Hamilton, Jr.

The board have by-laws and rules, hold regular meetings and act as counsel to any and all citizens who are aggrieved by the action, in violation of law, of the authorities. The purpose of the board is simply to see that the law is fulfilled and that the authorities neither overstep it themselves or connive at its violation by others. In case of any complaint, the matter is fairly, fully, frankly investigated; there is no going behind the truth, no working up a case; if the complaint be deemed wrong or unfounded, no proceedings are taken; if right and just, prompt ones are, and this "without fee or reward." As a protection to the City and to citizens this part and parcel of the Citizens' Association is of great value. And when the characters of the gentlemen composing the Board of Legal Advisers is considered, there will be a full confidence that the attainment of justice in all matters and for either side will alone be the question considered.

Ninety-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order has been issued for the benefit of such members of the regiment as are still in the City:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.

By order of W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Colonel commanding the above regiment, Capt. JOHN W. CRUMP, Company I, is hereby detailed for service in the City of New-York for the purpose of forwarding absent members and recruits for the above regiment to the present station of the regiment (Relay House, Md.) All members not having joined the regiment are hereby commanded to report immediately to Capt. CRUMP, at his headquarters, No. 193 Bowery, Military Hall, and where recruits will also be received and forwarded to the regiment.

All who do not report at once will be considered as deserters and treated as such.

By order of JOHN W. CRUMP,
Captain, detailed for recruiting.
W. S. GRIGG.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET—RECOVERY OF THE GOODS AND ARREST OF THE BURGLAR.—The dwelling-house of Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN, No. 37 East Nineteenth-street, was entered on the night of the 28th instant by PATRICK LANE, an Irish lad, 17 years of age, who stole therefrom $419 worth of jewelry and clothing. The family, it appears, were all out of town at the time, and the burglar entered the house through the coal-hole. Officer FAWCETT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made the arrest of LANE, who confessed his guilt and gave information which enabled the officers to recover a large portion of the goods. The accused plead guilty and was committed in the sum of $2,000 by Justice DODGE.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.—A serious affray occurred in a lager beer saloon, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, on Saturday night, between two Germans, named GOTLIEB BOALING and CHRISTIAN EMBLING. The parties had a quarrel, when BOALING seized a heavy glass goblet and struck EMBLING on the neck, severing an artery and endangering his life. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but it is thought that he cannot live. BOALING was arrested by officer WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, where he had hid himself. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.—Mr. IGNATZ DUERR, keeper of a drinking saloon at No. 38 Avenue A, was so severely injured on Friday night last it is thought he will not recover. It appears that a party of men entered the saloon and took a drink, and had some hard words together. They then went out to the sidewalk, with Mr. DUERR following them. When there, one of them, named GEORGE SALUR, attacked DUERR, and knocked him down and beat him until he was insensible. SALUR was taken into custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Coroner NAUMANN held an ante-mortem examination in the case, the injured man not being expected to live.

SUICIDE.—A German named WILLIAM VOGEL, recently arrived in this country, became so troubled because his son had turned to be a Roman Catholic, that he hung himself on Saturday during the temporary absence of his family. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on Saturday, at which time these facts were brought out. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IN CUSTODY.—Mr. ALBERT S. HOWE, a telegraph operator at No. 145 Broadway, complains that WM. H. WALKER, an Englishman, 50 years of age, called at the office of the American Telegraph Company and sent a message to Washington, offering in payment therefor a $5 bill, counterfeit, on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. Mr. HOWE detected the bill and had WALKER arrested. The latter said he thought the bill was good, but as others of a similar character were found upon him, he was held by Justice DODGE, in default of $500 bail.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of the most expeditious route to the White Mountains, via Connecticut Valley. The trains are running regularly as advertised, and every possible attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has now been encamped at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, for more than a week, is to be mustered into the United States service to-day, and to-morrow will proceed to Washington. All members are required to report to-day, or be considered as deserters. The number of men in camp on Saturday was 563. The number will be increased to-day to over 600. This is the first and only regiment from Brooklyn which has answered the call of the President for 100 days' service. A large number of the friends of the members paid a visit to the camp yesterday.

IMPOSITION AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A large number of men are enlisted daily for the navy at the rendezvous in York-street. As soon as they pass the surgeon they are taken on board the *North Carolina*, were they remain until transferred to some vessel going out. Meantime the wives and friends of the men desire to see them and get hold of the bounty, but there appears to be great difficulty in getting on board. The sharpers about the recruiting offices receive passes some way or other, and actually charge the women from $8 to $10 for the privilege of going on board the *North Carolina* to see their husbands, fathers and brothers. This is a business which should be abated.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 191, of which 25 were men, 28 women, 73 boys, 65 girls. The principal diseases were consumption, 19; cholera infantum, 35; scarlet fever, 7; diarrhœa, 10; marasmus, 14; whooping cough, 4; dysentery, 6; small-pox, 4; typhoid fever, 7; inflammation of lungs, 6; diphtheria, 3; croup, 4; cholera morbus, 3; bronchitis, 3; disease of heart, 2; measles, 1, &c. Under 1 year of age, 63. Natives of the United States, 149; Ireland, 26; England, 9; Germany, 6; Scotland, 1.

DESTRUCTION OF A KINDLINGWOOD MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.—The kindlingwood manufactory of DEBAUN & BROS., Nos. 6 and 8 Jay-street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is about $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,800 in the Hamilton and American companies. The brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $100. A cow belonging to A. J. DOHERTY was burned.

Tenth Army Corps—The Wounded in the Third Brigade, First Division.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, from July 23 to July 27:

ELEVENTH MAINE.

Capt F W Wiswell, E—leg.
Corp Nelson H Norris, C—arm and side.
Jas R Ash, C—face & breast.
Jas N Leighton, C—leg and lung.
John H Parker, C—face and back.
Geo H Robinson, C—hip.
Geo A Beals, E—hip.
Parker W Leach, E—arm.
Robert H Newall, E—knee.
Ira D Toothaker, F—abdomen.
Corp Horace Mills, G—head.
Archibold Taggard, G—face and neck.
C W Royal, G—arm.
E B Small, G—shoulder.
Simeon Wood, G—shoulder.
Corp Lacassard Lassell, E—belly.
Corp Kenney C Lowell, E—face.
Chas Bean, E—leg amputated.
Moses M Burse, E—killed.
Horace H Burse, E—side, and arm amputated.
Frank Johnson, G—arm.
Samuel B Norton, G—hip.
Charles Douglas, G—head.
Joseph Meader, H—leg.
Corp J E Huff, I—hand and side.
Corp C Warren, I—killed.
G H Spiller, I—killed.
John Finnegan, I—leg.
Chas H Corson, I—leg.
Steph Thurston, K—body.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.

2d Lieut J H Linsley, C—head.
Capt H F Quinn, H—side.
H G Ford, A—face.
Jas E Crosley, C—forearm.
W Evans, D—leg.
Clarence Wood, E—face.
—— Hawkins, F—head.
C E Harvey, F—thigh.
W Lowery, I—shoulder and forearm.
John E Guess, K—leg.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt Wm Richardson, H—missing and supposed a prisoner of war.
Valentine Webber, B—arm.
Geo H Waxhan, E—foot.
P Kane, E—side.
John Brown, K—knee.

FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY—(DISMOUNTED.)

John Moody, A—leg.
—— Meadow, A—killed.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Corp Mineham, A—arm and side.
Sergt Jelly, K—foot.

Gov. Hall Scared.

From the Kansas City Journal, 22d.

Gov. WILLARD P. HALL lives near St. Joseph. When at home a short time since, he boasted that he could take forty men and keep the peace in North-western Missouri. He has at various times appointed MITT LEIGHTON, JOHN SCOTT, and a host of others, officers in the militia, to "protect" the rebels against Union men. Last week Coon THORNTON got within seven miles of St. Joseph, and some of HALL'S friends telegraphed him that his property was in danger. He at once dropped his doughty, clamors and sent a commission to Capt. "BOB BRADSHAW, of the old Twenty-fifth Missouri, as Colonel of the enrolled militia of Buchanan—one of the most radical men in the State. He is now on duty, and it is said Gov. HALL has advanced the price of his farm fifty per cent. Alas! poor WILLARD.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	106⅜	100	Erie Pref.	110
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81... C.	106¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.	134
1,000	do	106	200	do b10	134
15,000	do	105¾	200	do	133½
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	108½	200	do	133¾
40,000	do	108⅝	100	do	132¾
1,500	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	116	500	Reading R.	135
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95¾	200	do s5	135½
20,000	do	95	1000	do	136
70,000	do	95½	600	do b10	136½
2,000	Mo. State 6s	67	800	do	136½
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53½	1000	do b30	137½
100,000	do	53¼	2000	do	136¾
10,000	do b30	53⅝	1000	do	136⅝
3,000	do	53	15	Mich. Cen. R.	141
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	118	200	do	139¾
2,000	Er. 2d M. Bs. '79	130	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	144
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	123½	400	do	143¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	135	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	92
1,000	Erie 3d M. B.	129½	1600	do	92¼
1,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	130	200	do b15	92¾
2,000	Harlem R. 3d M	104	300	do	92⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	131	200	do b10	92½
5,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	93	100	do b60	94¼
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	106	200	do b15	93
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	116	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	137
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	500	Ill. Cen. Scrip	129
1,850	Am. Gold	255	200	do	129¼
200	Canton Co.	38¼	700	do	129½
450	do	38	300	do	129⅝
100	do b30	38½	50	do b30	130½
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	210	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	114
50	Penn. Coal Co.	220	500	do s10	114½
100	Copake Iron M.	8¼	200	do b10	114¾
100	do	8½	100	do	114½
50	Cen. Coal Co.	63¾	200	do	114⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	60	100	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
400	do	59¾	600	Chi. & N. W.	56
200	do s10	59½	100	do	56¾
300	do b3	60	400	do	57
100	do b30	60½	400	do s10	57
200	Quick. Min. Co.	78	100	do	57⅛
100	do b30	78½	200	do	57¾
100	do	78⅝	200	do b10	57¾
100	do b5	78½	100	do b15	58
300	do	78⅝	500	do	58
160	do	78¼	100	do	58½
50	Amer. Coal Co.	95	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93
10	Mar. Min. Co.	49¼	500	do	92¾
100	do	48½	100	do b10	92¾
100	do b10	48½	100	do	92½
650	do	48	100	do b10	92¼
300	do b15	48½	200	do	92
700	N. Y. Central	134½	200	do	91¾
100	do b10	134½	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	114¼
50	do s30	134	500	do	114½
500	do	134	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	70
100	do s30	133¾	236	P., F. W. & C.	116½
500	Erie Railway	112½	100	do	116¾
500	do b30	113¼	800	do	117
600	do	112¾	100	do b10	117¼
1600	do	112	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	79½
300	do	112½	200	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	96½
100	do b30	112¾	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	50
			100	do	49

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1000	Erie Railway	112¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	129¼
700	do b3	112¾	500	do	129⅝
300	do c	112½	200	do c	129⅜
400	do c	112⅝	100	Clev. & Tol.	142⅞
200	do	112½	100	do c	142⅝
200	Reading R. s3	136½	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
500	do	138	400	do b3	114
200	do b3	136	900	do	113⅞
500	Mich. Cen. R.	139¾	100	do s3	113⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R. c	92½	200	do	114
2300	do	92¾	1300	Chic. & N. W.	57
1600	do	92⅝	1000	do	57½
100	do s3	92½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref. b3	91¾
400	do b3	92⅝	100	do	82¾
100	do c	92	100	do b10	92½
100	do s3	91¾	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	116
100	do	92	100	do s3	116
400	do	91¾	10,000	Ohio & M. C. b3	52½
300	do c	91¾	100	Cum. Coal Co. s3	60
100	do c	91⅝	600	do	60
200	do c	91	100	do	60¼
400	do	91	500	do	60¾
300	do	90¾	100	do b10	60⅝
200	do b3	91	1400	Quicks. M. Co.	78¾
200	M. S. Guar.	139	300	do	79
400	Cleve. & Pitts	114¾	200	do c	79
400	do b3	114½	100	Canton Co. b3	38½
100	Mariposa M. Co.	49			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	256	200	Rock Island	113¾
1000	Erie Railway	112¼	300	Clev. & Pitts	113¾
100	do s3	112¾	1000	do	113⅞
100	do	112¾	400	do b3	113¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.	132½	100	do b5	113¾
100	do b10	133	200	do	113⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R.	129	100	Northwest'n R. b3	57¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	90	200	N. W. Pref. b3	91½
100	do s3	89¾	200	do b3	91½
200	do	89¼	$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	52¾
800	do	89½	200	Canton Co.	37⅜
200	do s5	89	100	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	59
400	do s3	89	100	Quick. M. Co. b3	79
100	do b3	89¼	100	do b3	79¾
100	do b3	89½	100	do	80

MONDAY, August 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was heavy in the Import entries, the larger share of which, however, went into Bond for a market later in the season. The sales of Foreign Goods from store are generally reported light, and prices difficult to be maintained to the recent advance in Gold and Exchange. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are again very large, to the value of over eight millions. The Exchange made against these shipments and the continued orders for United States 5-20 Bonds have created a panic in the speculation in Gold, the figures of which were weak until Saturday forenoon, when a recovery was made on the Pennsylvania rumors of 4@5 ₱ cent. Bills on London are 107½@108½ ₱ cent. for Gold, and very unsettled and dull for Currency. The week on the Stock Exchange was quite active, particularly the last three days, both for Government Stocks and the Railway Shares, and at advancing prices. There was a panic in the upward movement at the close on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	254½@246@256
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	104⅜@109@108⅜
New-York Central	132@134⅜
New-York and Erie	109@113@112⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	109@110
Rock Island	109⅜@113¾
Michigan Southern	83⅛@93⅛@89⅛
Michigan Central	134¼@139⅜
Toledo	136⅜@145@142⅞
Illinois Central	126⅜@129
Hudson River	127¼@133
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108⅜@113⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅜@116
Chicago and North Western	49¾@57⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	74@80
Mariposa Gold	42@48
Cumberland	56¾@59
Reading	132¾2@136

The Pennsylvania raid advanced the speculation in the Gold Room on Saturday from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. The price at 3 o'clock was 256½ ₱ cent. There was very little business in Exchange after the sailing of the steamers at noon. The prices of the Gold-bearing Stocks were ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower after the foreign mail closed. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts, by the steamers of the day, amount to $214,579, making for the whole week $401,312. The Customs of the week amount to $1,042,000. There was a good demand for Money at 7 ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was again very active, but the turn of the market was rather against the *Bulls* at and after the Board, owing to a partial pressure to realize on the advance of the past few days and to be rid of the cash Stock falling due at the close of the week. The general market was also affected by a sudden decline in Michigan Southern old stock, on the report that the 1st August Dividend has been, or will be enjoined. The price fell as low as 88 ₱ cent., but recovered to 90½@91 ₱ cent.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the last prices of Friday. There was no Second Board. The Evening Exchange was lower:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106	Mich. Central	140¼	139¾
U. S. 5-20's	108⅞	108⅜	Mich. Southern	93¾	90⅜
N. Y. Central	134⅜	134¼	Illinois Cen.	130⅜	129¼
Erie	113	112⅞	Pittsburgh	115⅝	114⅜
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	117¼	116
Hudson	134¼	133¼	Rock Island	115	114
Canton	39	38	Reading	138⅛	136
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅛	Quicksilver	77½	79
Toledo	143⅜	142⅞	Cum'land Coal.	62¼	60
Northwest	56¾	57	Mariposa	49	48
Ohio & M. Certfs	53¾	52¾	N. West Pref.	91¼	91¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	122	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	105¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	135	Lac. & W. bonds	114
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Del. L. & W. 1sts	120
Erie 3ds, '83	129	Del. L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 4ths, '80	119	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	117	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105¼
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	114	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Mich. C. '69 & '73	135	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	138¼	Chi & R. I. 1sts	113
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. S. seconds	105	N. J. Central 1sts	104
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	130
Ill. Cen. 1st	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	82	Atlantic & G. W.	98¾

An extra Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. in cash, payable Aug. 20, has been declared by the Cleveland and Toledo Company. A regular half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and an extra Dividend (to make up for the omission in February) of 2½ ₱ cent. has been declared on the Common Stock of the Chicago and Alton Company. Also, a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the Preferred Stock.

The August Dividend (half yearly) of the Bank of the Republic is 4 ₱ cent.; Nassau, 4 ₱ cent.; Leather Manufacturers, 5 ₱ cent.; and Marine Bank, 6 ₱ cent.

Mr. J. A. GWYNNE, of the Stock and Money firm of GWYNNE & DAY, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $5,716,165, against $3,113,335 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $8,040,364 against $3,986,390 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $401,000, against $480,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,042,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 30th July, inst., by our weekly statements amount

to	$145,964,938
Against 1863 (monthly)	106,930,408
Increase to date	$39,034,530

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 27th

July to	$112,662,724
Against same time, 1863	105,427,979
Increase to date	$7,234,745

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 30th of July, amounts

to	$30,826,000
Against same time 1863	25,760,000
Increase to date	$5,066,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the close of July, amount

to	$46,146,000
Against same time 1863	28,755,783
Increase at New-York alone	$17,390,217

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,
is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,
CASH CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.
Will take subscriptions for the Hon. Mr. Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s,

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.
10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 7 bbls. Ashes, 26,082 bbls. Flour, 490 bbls. and 881 bags Corn Meal, 114,724 bushels Wheat, 50,187 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Rye, 11,345 bushels Oats, 590 pkgs. Provisions, 11,000 bushels Malt, 1,137 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔. Stock, this morning, 382 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is in fair request and buoyant; Middlings, $1 63@$1 64 ₱ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day at a partial advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 21,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25, and for September and October delivery at $11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ₱ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 65
Extra State	9 70	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping b'ds	10 15	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 80	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $10 25@$11 10 for poor to good, and $11 15@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₱ barrel. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 760 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and unsettled; sales 120 bbls. fine and superfine at from $8@$10 65—the latter a fancy price—₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quite active, closing at $7 90 for Jersey, $8 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine and Atlantic ₱ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair supply and good request at a partial advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, chiefly on prime lots of Spring. Sales have been made since our last of 142,500 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $2 53@$2 60; Amber Western at $2 60@$2 63; Red Western at $2 53@$2 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 45@$2 48½, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 44; Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 40; Red Kentucky at $2 60, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and firm; sales since our last, 84,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61 for sound Mixed Western; $1 63 for Old Western; $1 67 for Yellow Western; and $1 65@$1 70 for White, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal at $1 95@$1 98 ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at uniform prices; we quote Canada at $1 01@$1 03; Western at $1 02@$1 03½; State at $1 02@$1 03, cash, ₱ bushel. Barley remains unchanged.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 ℔.

HOPS—Are quiet at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 66,812 Hides and 159 bales do.; sales, 16,800 Hides, the latter, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 6,300 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 ℔., part 38c., cash, usual selection; 4,000 Rio Grande, 21 ℔., on private terms; 700 California, 23 ℔., 36c., cash, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 ℔., on private terms; 3,500 Matamoras, dry salted, 33 ℔., on private terms; 1,000 Matamoras, 23 ℔., 33c. cash, usual selection; 1,800 City slaughter, 65@80 ℔., 15½@16½c. cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers and speculators' hands, 649,000 dry Hides, 5,600 wet salted Hides, and 960 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises 322,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 85,500 Rio Grande, 106,500 California, &c., 55,000 Orinoco, 13,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,100 Maracaibo, 9,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 14,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,600 Savanilla, &c., 3,600 Maranham and Para, 9,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,500 East Indies, &c., 24,200 African Kips, 960 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 5,600 Wet Salted California.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF HIDES AT NEW-YORK.

	FOREIGN HIDES.		DOMESTIC HIDES.		BALES HIDES.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
January	90,312	111,589	27,511	3,456	....	....
February	117,257	108,120	1,775	38,938	....	48
March	89,718	195,144	22,931	2,650	66	13
April	104,071	212,864	1,424	47,046	229	67
May	223,059	249,117	38,547	52,660	....	310
June	184,496	192,965	2,500	667	....	233
July	101,111	79,875	21,353	49,286	50	159

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole is without animation, the trade being confined to small job lots. Prices are without quotable change, though for large parcels must parties would be willing to accept a moderate concession from our figures. Those of the trade who early in the month held their stocks withdrawn from the market, are now willing sellers at our outside quotations. The stock, though not large, is fair and well assorted, and with moderate receipts from the tanneries, is accumulating. In Oak Sole, there is more doing, some holders demanding an advance over late rates, and we hear of sales of prime lots at considerable above our highest figures. Rough Upper is in better demand and prices are firm." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 61c.@63c.; Oak middle, Cropped good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 47c.@47½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 47c.@48c. Hemlock, California, good light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 41c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor all weights, 31c.@32½; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash ₱ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Resin at $41@$56 ₱ 280 ℔.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 84c.@87c., free, and 82c.@84c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, partly on speculation, at irregular prices, the market closing firmly at about our highest quotations. Sales since our last 7,900 bbls., at $37@$38 50 for New Mess, and $40 50 for August delivery, and $35 for Old Mess; $35 for Prime Mess, and $34@$35 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@$23c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔.; sales of 80 packages. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is doing better to-day; sales since our last 2,650 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@21c., the latter a fancy price, and for August delivery, at 22c.@22½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in very moderate demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Prime Mess, at $32 50@$34 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 32c.@41c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request at 16c.@24c. ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Goat are quiet, the views of importers being considerably above those of manufacturers. The stock is large, but firmly held. For Deer there is rather more inquiry, but the ideas of buyers are still much below those of holders, and sales are restricted to small parcels. Quotations are nominal, and the stock excessive.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 250 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18½c.@21c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been inactive at 23½c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 ℔., at 18½c.@19½c., for inferior to choice, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet but very firm, with 635 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s.; 21,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. in bulk and bags; 100 bales Hemp at 20s. For London, 4,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.; 350 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d.; 150 tons Measurement Goods at 15s.@25s. For Bristol, 930 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 10 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. For Penarth Roads, an Italian brig with 9,000 bushels Wheat at 3s. 4½d. For Antwerp, 250 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Hamburg, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE RECEIPT OF the following donations to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department is thankfully acknowledged, viz.:

Knickerbocker Insurance Co., per G. Hodsgden, Esq., Secretary	$50
Stuyvesant Insurance Co., per A. M. Roome, Esq., Secretary	50
Beekman Insurance Co., per M. H. Cheshire, Esq., Secretary	50
Firemen's Insurance Co., per A. Hayward, Esq., Secretary	50

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE Brokers on the 20th inst., it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of August, 1864, the rates of brokerage on all purchases and sales of provisions shall be as follows: On oils and stearine, one per cent.; on all other articles, one-half of one per cent.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.
H. W. CALEY, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woolens, 8 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE TO meet with a party of gentlemen to join her in taking a furnished house. Address WIDOW, Station G, Broadway, for three days.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECOND-hand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool June or July, 1860, he is requested to communicate with his brother, James Laughton. Come, or address to care of Messrs. Robt. M. Sloman & Edye, No. 19 South William-st., New-York City.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have startling news this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, a mine which had been excavated under the rebel works in front of Gen BURNSIDE'S corps, was fired by the application of a lucifer match, and instantly a vast volume of dirt was thrown very high into the air, and a gap formed through which our troops rushed and carried the first line of rebel works. Simultaneously with the springing of this mine all our artillery from the Appomattox to our extreme left—about a hundred pieces—opened upon the enemy, and, of course, aided the charge of the infantry. The rebels stiffly contested their next defences, and up to afternoon of Saturday, fighting was still going on.

We have also additional news from the body of cavalry and infantry which was sent to operate on the north bank of the James, apparently against Richmond. That movement was really a feint, intended to divert the attention of LEE while the operation we have just recounted was in progress. It succeeded in this, and LEE withdrew some fifteen thousand men from GRANT'S main front to the defence of Richmond. This end being gained, HANCOCK'S corps and the other troops at once recrossed the James, and joined our main body.

We shall, of course, have further news immediately.

We give this morning, in the graphic letters of our special correspondents, a full and connected history of the grand military operations before Atlanta, from the 18th to the 24th ult. On the 18th all the army had been moved across the Chattahoochee. On the 20th, Gen. MCPHERSON cut the railroad at Decatur, between Atlanta and Augusta, severing all communications by railroad from Atlanta, except by the Macon route. On the same day Gen. THOMAS' three corps, the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth, occupied the line of Peachtree Creek, running east and west about five miles north of the city. Gen. HOOKER, with his corps, effected a crossing with but little resistance. Gens. WARD and WILLIAMS' divisions occupied the right and left, and Gen. GEARY'S division the centre, a few hundred yards in advance. While WARD and WILLIAMS were endeavoring to join Gen. GEARY, his extreme right was assailed by the enemy. The details of the subsequent battles will be found in the letters of our correspondents.

The new raid into Pennsylvania promises to come to an end as inglorious as that of its predecessor, while the substantial advantage to the rebels in the way of plunder is supposed to be much less. The invaders have committed more wanton outrages upon property than ever before. They have laid Chambersburgh in ashes, and committed other excesses, of which full accounts will be found in our telegraphic dispatches. The latest intelligence gives us reason to believe that Gen. AVERILL has inflicted upon them a severe punishment, and set them upon the run out of Pennsylvania.

FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of the steamship *Bremen* off Cape Race, on Saturday, from Southampton, we have advices three days later than by the steamship *Scotia* at this port. In the House of Lords, on the 18th, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica relative to the increase of the slave trade in Cuba, and asserting that Spain had violated her treaty-agreement on this subject. The political relations of England with Brazil were discussed in the House of Commons. There is little news of importance from the Danish war. The Austrians took possession of Feohs on the 18th. An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies. The proposed incorporation of Denmark with the German Confederation is not received with much favor in France. The *Constitutionnel* says it would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and pronounces the scheme inadmissible. On the other hand, Austria and Prussia have met the proposals of Denmark with apparent favor. A truce was agreed upon until the 31st of July, and Denmark was requested to send a Plenipotentiary to Vienna to come to an understanding with the Allies.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., in Cedar Grove, Walker County, Ga., two unoffending Union citizens were brutally murdered by the infernal guerrillas who prowl around these regions. The gang of murderers were headed by a notorious and bloodthirsty wretch named GATEWOOD, who has thus far escaped the halter. They approached, unawares, the house of their first victim, WILLIAM CLARKSTON, and at once secured and took him out of doors. His cries for mercy were of no avail. The inhuman wretches deliberately laid the unfortunate man across two logs, and fairly pierced his brain with a whole volley of bullets. They next went to the house of a man named JIM JOHNSON, who had twice deserted the rebel army, and is said to have, at no time, been anything but a true Union man, his connection with the rebel army being compulsory. Him they murdered in cold blood. After that they proceeded to the house of another Union citizen, but he, apprised of their movements, made good his escape.

A letter, dated June 6, has been recently received from the Surgeon of the *Waterwitch*, per flag of truce, stating that he was uninjured. He, with his fellow officers, are in the Naval Hospital at Savannah, and the wounded ones are under his professional care. He says: "The number of our wounded in the engagement was thirteen, of whom seven were officers. Beside these, one was killed. The party that captured us lost six killed and ten wounded. Our wounded are all doing well and likely to recover. Paymaster BILLINGS gained the admiration of friend and foe by his gallant conduct. He received a sabre stroke over the head, which stunned him for the time and left a wound, but not a serious one."

The St. Louis *Evening News* has several communications from Cedar County, which state that the bushwhackers are again at work in that region, but are being hunted down by the loyal men. The latter are organized. A company has been formed for home guard duty. The scene of guerrilla depredations is in two townships on the west border of the county. In a three days' scout recently, a camp of bushwhackers was surprised, three killed and nine of their horses captured, with several guns and navy revolvers. The loyal men of Cedar are scouring the county, determined to rid themselves of guerrillas and their aiders and comforters.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* states that the rebel Gen. W. C. FAULKNER, who was killed in a battle with the Federal forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH, in Mississippi, a short time since, was born and raised on Sand Creek, three or four miles east of Farmington. In 1842 he lived in Farmington, with Dr. ROBERT MOORE, and rode a number of races for that sporting character. In 1843, at a camp-meeting held at Shiloh, by Rev. Messrs. BROWN and KINKEAD, young FAULKNER made a profession of religion, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1845 he removed to Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi, and upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, he headed a company, and fough bravely under JEFF. DAVIS.

Four hundred and forty-four prisoners from Dixie arrived in Louisville on the 28th ult., on the Nashville train. Among the lot are three hundred and twenty-two private rebel soldiers, nineteen commissioned officers, seventy-eight deserters from the rebel army, and twenty-five citizens charged with various offences. The deserters will take the oath of amnesty, and the citizens be paroled and sent across the river to remain during the war. For the next few days, the transfers of rebel prisoners from SHERMAN'S front to the rear will prove quite lively. The deserters tell some doleful stories in regard to the straitened means of the Confederacy, the sufferings of the armies, and the dark prospects impending in the future for the rebel cause.

The Stock market was partially weaker on Saturday. Government's ½@¾ per cent. lower than the best sales of Friday. The price of Gold went up on the Pennsylvania raid to 256@258; closing 256 per cent. and dull.

Before Petersburgh.

The pirouettings of the rebel brigands north of the Potomac assume their proper and insignificant magnitude this morning alongside of the great operations which Gen. GRANT has inaugurated before Petersburgh. He has, in a two-fold sense, *sprung a mine* upon the rebels. The mine under the rebel works, to which the match was applied as the sun was rising on Saturday morning, resulted in an eminent success. Not only was an immense volume of earth thrown for three hundred feet into the air; but the rebel position was at once charged by the gallant Ninth Corps through the gap made, and the explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery that we have in position from the Appomattox to our extreme left—the whole resulting in the capture of the entire line of rebel works and a good number of prisoners. The play of strategy, of skill and of genius in this whole affair and in the preliminary and collateral movements on both sides of the James River, will be found finely and picturesquely set forth in our special dispatches from army headquarters and from Washington. The intelligent reader will see the connection between this operation and the movement to the north bank of the James, of which we had intelligence on Saturday, and he will also see in it the realization and issue of several indications that have latterly been reaching the public.

The latest telegrams leave us just at the threshold of this startling movement of the Army of the Potomac. The public will look eagerly every hour for its progress and consummation.

The rebels undoubtedly knew that GRANT was mining somewhere, but they certainly did not know its location, and probably underrated its effects and results.

If GRANT has not, in a larger sense, sprung a mine upon the enemy, it certainly looks as if he had. LEE, at this moment of general assault, has his forces divided. He would seem still to have a large body of troops in the Shenandoah Valley and near the Potomac, and the feint of Gens. HANCOCK and SHERIDAN toward Deep Bottom was also effectual in inducing him to order a large force over the James for the immediate defence of Richmond. The latter can quickly be brought in, but if EARLY and BRECKENRIDGE are still near the Maryland line it will take a week or more to get them down to Petersburgh. The nature of GRANT'S operation indicates, of course, that he means to attempt the capture of Peterburgh by a *coup de main*. We shall, therefore, presently know whether or not it proved a success.

THE MARYLAND SYMPATHIZERS.—There were two noticeable features in EARLY'S last raid into Maryland. One was the large numbers of his men who deserted while north of the Potomac. It is estimated that where EARLY received one recruit to his forces, he lost fifty men by desertion. Another feature was, that many of the rebel sympathizers took up arms to expel the invading rebels. The Maryland Secessionists were for a long time a formidable body; but even they have at last become disgusted with their whilom friends from the South. One of our correspondents in Maryland who is well acquainted with the state of feeling there, says that the Maryland sympathizers have been cajoled and deceived and abused and robbed by their own party until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have turned upon those who smote them. Many of these men are the most bitter enemies the rebels have in Maryland, and were the first to take up arms against EARLY'S ruffians. The same state of feeling will yet appear and become dominant all over the South.

No More Back-Door Diplomacy.

That Niagara tom-foolery ended, let it be the last of the like. It is not pleasant to think of the sorry figure we have been making. The good nature of Mr. GREELEY and the open nature of the President are all very well in their place; but that place ought to be strictly within the bounds of the national dignity.

We hold that it does not comport with the national dignity to promote or permit any unofficial negotiations concerning the terms to be made, or the relations to be sustained, by the Government with those in arms against its authority. There is a law against all communication with public enemies, except under official sanction and form, and it should be abided by, alike in spirit and letter. The responsibilities involved in the question of continued peace or war are of almost infinite moment. To meet them rightly is the most solemn task ever imposed upon human government. There is a corresponding obligation in the Government to keep this work exclusively in its own hands. It is neither safe nor seemly to let private individuals interfere with it. This, however, well-meant, can only tend to lower its dignity, compromise its authority, prejudice its claims, and bring upon it embarrassments. No Government could allow it without periling its interests and cheapening its honor.

Any dealings with such vagabonds as these self-constituted emissaries of JEFF. DAVIS at Niagara, was peculiarly unfortunate. No private man, of any self-respect, would recognize them, even if they were not traitors. The leading spirits were a trio of thieves, more despicable than any in Sing-Sing. SANDERS stole thirty thousand dollars in his naval agency of this port; TUCKER, eighty thousand dollars in the Liverpool Consulate; THOMPSON, eight hundred thousand dollars in the Department of the Interior. These facts belong to the historical record of JAMES BUCHANAN'S Administration, and are officially attested. The idea that such fellows were to have a voice, directly or indirectly, in settling the solemn issues of this struggle, was repugnant to all decency. It was natural enough, perhaps, to take them at first sight to be veritable representatives of JEFF. DAVIS, for repudiation finds its fit counterpart to robbery; but whether his representatives or not, such men as they ought not to have been noticed, nor any project with which they had to do. We are aware that these individuals kept in the background when the correspondence with Mr. GREELEY approached its climax, and that the proposition was, that of the three thieves, SANDERS alone was to accompany CLAY and HOLCOMBE to Washington. But this does not alter the matter. The association was none the less an insult to the Government. When JEFF. DAVIS seeks a hearing from the Government he has defied, let him observe diplomatic decencies sufficiently to entrust the entire business to men of fair personal character, however much they may have participated in his rebellion. There is a recognizable distinction between a scamp and a gentleman, even though both be rebels.

Again, if self-appointed agents are to be countenanced on our side, let them be men of more intellect and character than Mr. JEWETT, of Colorado. This person mistakes his natural impudence for inspiration, and believes that he has a mission to settle this war. By dint of high pretences and ceaseless pertinacity, he gained a certain attention from some of the public men on the other side of the water. Some who wanted the war stopped, and were yet at their wits' end how to do it, listened to him, as sensible men in an extremity sometimes listen to a quack, just to pique their imagination with his absurdity. Others probably were under the influence of that state of mind which LOCKE, in a paragraph on the obtrusion of impertinent ideas, describes as "a childishness of the understanding, wherein, during the fit, it plays with and dandles some insignificant puppet, without any end in view." Of course, in neither case was JEWETT long abided. He dropped, or rather was dropped, out of sight. We supposed he had enough of it, and would lie quiet. But it seems not. He turned up in Canada, and appears to have been the prime mover of the late conferences, and the chief go-between. Had this piece of business been a proper one, this adventurer would not have been a proper person to take part in it. No business man in the country would trust any commission to a head with so many screws loose, and yet he assumes to pass upon the very gravest of national concerns. BURKE meant such skipjacks when saying that "far from being qualified to be directors of the great movement of empire, they are hardly fit to turn a wheel in the machine."

But let these amateur diplomatists on either side be whom they may, they were not entitled to the slightest heed from our Government. Even the "To whom it may concern," impersonal as it was, was too much. This was holding them very cheap, but they should have been treated as of no account whatever, and not noticed. Any attention by Government to such dabblers, even though it be "over the left," disparages authority, and belittles and degrades what are really the vital issues of the Republic. Even the bastard Government of the Confederacy, if we may judge by the tone of the Richmond papers, has too much self-regard to tolerate such officiousness.

Diplomacy, strictly speaking, will never take place between the National Government and the Richmond chiefs. It applies only to intercourse between independent powers. The rebellion cannot be treated with in any such capacity. If the central rebel authorities, or those at the head of any particular State, desire to submit propositions of any character, presupposing an unbroken Union, their accredited agents will undoubtedly be heard with courtesy, and be answered with liberality. In the absence of such propositions, so authenticated, gunpowder and steel can be the only negotiators. All private intermeddling is bootless, and intolerably impertinent.

The Scope of the New Invasion.

It would be vain to attempt to found a theory of the new incursion of EARLY'S raiders into the districts of the Upper Potomac from any one of the disjointed reports which the telegraph has been permitted to convey to the public. We see in these reports, so far, simply the sudden dash of two or three separate squads of cavalry or mounted infantry, first at one point, then at another—at Point of Rocks, at Adamstown, near the Monocacy, close to Shippensburgh, at Chambersburgh, at St. Thomas, at Mercersburgh, at Waynesboro', at Greencastle, and at a number of less important points in Upper Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. At none of these points is the rebel force estimated at more than eight hundred, and it is possibly the same squad that reappears at different points and succeeds in duplicating itself by quick movements. Be this, however, as it may, we can find nothing to indicate that the band operating in Pennsylvania, the advance portion of which occupied Chambersburgh early on Saturday morning, and burnt the town later in the day, is much superior in numbers or equipment to the flying squads that pounced on the railroad lines round Baltimore a few weeks ago. They move quickly. They show a bold front. They do not burden themselves with trains. And they have a thorough appreciation of the kind of resistance they may expect from the State cavalry or Pennsylvania. We do not see, then, what is to hinder a force, say of a couple of thousand mounted rebels, to burn a score or more of border towns and villages, at the same time that they keep up the appearance of being the advance of a large invading army.

The general course of this rebel incursion, it will be noticed, taking Loudon Heights as the centre of its line south of the Potomac, is *northwest*, instead of southeast, as it was formerly. The telegraph between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks was only interrupted for part of a day. No attempt has been made to cut the railroad near to or east of Frederick. The general sweep of the raid, so far, would appear to make it a rational conclusion that the gang, be it large or small, will find its way back across the Potomac by the upper fords, and effectually spoil the history of a new siege of Washington.

There is a story confirmatory of this view in the alleged advance of BRECKINRIDGE westward along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, toward Cumberland. Possibly, this is a report founded purely on speculation; but it is a report which has in it certain elements of probability. For, if Gen. WRIGHT'S corps is not, by this time, in the position to make the back track along the Shenandoah Valley dangerous, and, indeed fatal, to EARLY, then we can form no conception of what that corps can be intended for. By the Cumberland route it is not improbable EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE might expect to work their way into the Kanawha Valley. But in all these points we are assured that the semi-official telegrapher, although he could tell us much, is wisely and prudently silent.

To one conclusion we think, however, it is rational for us to come. The grand object of the new incursion will be in a measure gained by LEE, if the attention of the authorities is withdrawn from Petersburgh. Gen. LEE'S prime theory at this crisis is *distraction*. The concentrative, single-minded, tenacious resolution of GRANT is what troubles the rebel Chief more than all else in the history of these campaigns. He began to fear it months ago; and the latest report from the immediate front of the Ninth Army Corps will not make him fear it less to-day—even if EARLY'S flying skirmishes should succeed in striking terror into half a dozen bordering counties.

The Case of Semmes.

The strain in which some journals discuss the present position and future prospects of SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, is well calculated to make us objects of ridicule all over Europe. A few days ago the Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* gravely announced that SEMMES' case was under consideration in that city; that his surrender would be demanded, but that the probabilities were that the British Government would deliver him up without waiting to be asked. This amusing story was, of course, strictly in keeping with an equally amusing editorial which preceded it by a few days in the same journal, desiring Mr. ADAMS to demand his passports if SEMMES were not handed over to him.

This was sufficiently amusing, but for pure absurdity it was, in many respects, inferior to the following choice morsel, which we clip from the "Washington news" of the *World*:

> "A Board of naval officers, to whom the subject was referred by the Navy Department, have reported that, according to all precedents, Capt. SEMMES is a legitimate prisoner of war to this Government, there being no precedent in our naval history or that of foreign Governments, that would cover the peculiar circumstances which surround his case. There is little or no doubt but that the surrender of SEMMES as a prisoner of war will be demanded by this Government."

The Board of naval officers who have arrived at the conclusion that SEMMES was a legitimate prisoner of war, according to all precedents, because "there is no precedent in our naval history or that of foreign Governments, which would cover the peculiar circumstances that surround his case," must be, according to this authority, very clever fellows, and have discovered an entirely new method of reasoning. The foregoing account of their proceedings, if it means anything, means that, after due investigation, they found that SEMMES' case was novel and peculiar, and, therefore, not covered by any precedent; and how, under these circumstances, he can be a legitimate prisoner of war, according to all precedents, passes our comprehension, as it no doubt does also that of the sage who made the proposition.

But supposing that he is a legitimate prisoner of war, what of it? Why will writers continue to make the press and the country ridiculous by attempting to base on this fact a claim for his extradition? Where is the precedent in any history, report, chronicle, saga, or epic, for the surrender by a foreign Government of an escaped prisoner of war, "as a prisoner of war?" In what treaty, note, comment, usage, or tradition, is there the shadow of a foundation for the belief that a prisoner of war, escaping to neutral territory, occupies in the eyes of a neutral Government any position but that of a peaceable citizen?

In short, the British Government has under either its municipal law or the law of nations no more right to deliver SEMMES up to our Government, than to deliver SPENCE of the *Times*, or Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, and we are satisfied that it has no more intention of doing so. There is no doubt on this point, and there never has been, in the mind of any lawyer or layman who has given the matter five minutes' intelligent consideration. It may have been a dishonorable thing for SEMMES to escape; it may have been a rascally trick for LANCASTER, under the circumstances, to assist him; but the British Government is not responsible for the conduct of either of them; and once SEMMES is ashore in England, it is all one to Lord RUSSELL, whether he got ashore by skill or by treachery, so long as no employé of the Government had any hand in the matter. And even if a Government officer had aided him, we feel quite satisfied that Earl RUSSELL would have no legal right to hand him over to us without his consent. An escaped prisoner of war is, no matter how he escapes, an escaped prisoner of war and nothing more, unless he has committed one of the crimes covered by the Extradition Treaty; and even then, the question would arise whether, after the concession of belligerent rights to the South, the English could treat SEMMES as an American citizen.

Nothing has done more to bewilder and befog the public mind on all the questions arising out of the war, than the tendency of some writers to mix questions of law up with questions of feeling. If this school of publicists were to get the upper hand, either here or in England—for it exists in both countries—the two nations would have been at war two years ago, and in the most delightful ignorance of what they were fighting about. There is a large party of weak-minded people in England, who are so convinced of the "holiness" of the Confederate cause, that any restrictions on their fitting out ships for it, or even going to war for it, strikes them as monstrous and unnatural outrages; and, in like manner, we have a corresponding set of wiseacres here, who are so impressed with the atrocity and guilt of the rebellion, that they lose all patience if even the laws of nature, to say nothing of the law of nations, is not suspended to enable us to put it down.

THE PETERSBURGH MINE.—We have news of the explosion, on Saturday, of a mine before Petersburgh, which had been constructed under a certain part of the rebel works. The rebels had known for some time of the existence of this mine; for the Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday last mentions that GRANT had been mining for a month, and that it was quite time he was springing some of his mines. The difficulty they had was that they could not tell on what part of their works the mine was, or how great was its extension; and consequently they had stories such as that we published last week, that GRANT'S mine extended under Petersburgh, and that he would suddenly send the whole town sky-high. In our own army there were very few men beside the engineers who constructed this mine, who knew of its existence; and only a few general officers were aware of its locality.

AMUSEMENTS.

There are no changes to announce at the theatres now open to the public. Mr. DAN. BRYANT'S success has more than justified the best expectations of his admirers. Wallack's Theatre has been crowded to its greatest capacity every night since the gentleman's *début*. The same pieces are still being played there, but BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" is announced for to-morrow evening, Mr. BRYANT appearing as *Miles Na Coppaleen*. At the Olymyic Theatre BALFE'S opera of the "Rose of Castile" will be given to-night. At Niblo's the "Sea of Ice." At the Broadway Theatre the "French Spy." It is the last week of the successful engagement of Miss HELEN WESTERN at this establishment. BARNUM announces "Mazulm, or the Night Owl" for another week, with extra performances and exhibitions in the principal saloons.

ACTORS, MANAGERS AND THEATRES.—It usually happens at this season of the year that we are able to speak with some degree of certainty of the preparations that have been made for the Fall and Winter campaigns at the principal places of amusement. Whether it be that war has stifled the enterprise of our managers, or that they, like some of our Generals, desire to impose silence on the press, it is certain that very little is permitted to be known of their future plans, and hence the suspicion arises that they have done very little towards completing them, and so insuring the success which they no doubt anticipate. Hundreds of actors are to be seen on any fine day in Broadway, and the country managers, who are also gathered here, are doubtless using all their wiles to seduce them to their provincial establishments. As there seems to be a demand for almost any kind of male spouter, we nurse and cherish the hope that a large proportion of those who afflicted the community last Winter will be provided for in remote and inaccessible parts of our country during the coming one.

Still, as amusements form a necessary part of the plan of metropolitan life, it is well that our managers should be prepared for a possible dearth of material, and make their selection whilst there is yet some merit in selecting. The profession, it is understood, demand higher salaries, and a return to the old plan of special lines of business. The first being a necessity of the times, ought, perhaps, to be conceded to, especially in the case of the ladies of the theatre, who have to provide their own dresses, and are sorely taxed by the high prices of all wearing material. The second demand is an absurdity which we hope will be resisted. It is a remnant of an old European usage, and whilst it inflicts a large surplus company on the manager, is of no corresponding value to him or the public. In the present state of the drama—we mean such drama as the City enjoys and best appreciates during a season at most of the theatres—an actor's versatility determines his value; not his ability to play one particular string of parts well, and all else badly. Moreover, in a time when retrenchment is necessary, it is folly to return to a system which means extravagance. Useful and willing men are always sure of a career, for stage necessity presses them forward. Trade rights in an intellectual profession are ridiculous and degrading. The stage-manager, if he have the interests of his theatre at heart, will always select the right man for the right place, and his power ought not to be restricted by any old fogy ideas of the sanctity of separate departments.

The managers, it is hinted, will raise the prices of admission. This is not a matter to rejoice at, nor need it call for any expression of surprise or indignation. It is, we apprehend, a measure of ordinary prudence, such as every keeper of a store has already taken. The rent and salaries of a theatre, although heavy enough, form but a small part of its expenditures. A correspondent of the *Post*, who signs himself "Thespis," says, with perfect truthfulness:

> "Theatrical managers are dependent upon almost every trade for their supplies, which include costumes, scenery, gas fixtures, hardware, glassware, dry goods, chemicals, paints, carpets, cushions, wood and smith work, paper, painting, cordage, &c., and they are compelled, by a general rise in all these articles, to anxiously consult in an informal manner as to how, during these war times, they can possibly succeed in making both ends meet through the entire season."

The same writer, commenting on the hostility of a portion of the press to the proposed increase of prices, gives the following broadside into "whom it may concern:"

> "But now the managers find themselves assailed by a portion of the press, led off by an editor whose 'job office' at present monopolizes the theatrical bill printing, while its theatrical advertising has jumped up from ten to twenty cents per line, and yet the managers have thus far (in some cases even at a loss) kept down their prices of admission to the former very cheap standard. The managers are termed 'rich,' when, in fact, no class of men works harder, night and day, and takes such great risks and invests so much capital for so little prospective profit.
>
> The elegance, comfort and convenience of the New-York theatres have no equal in the world. The leading theatres in London are cramped-up, dingy barns compared to them; yet the New-York prices of admission do not average one-half those charged in London.
>
> And to what an enormous extent the theatrical managers are taxed! First they pay a City license of $500 per annum; then they pay a United States license; then they hand over to the Government two per cent. on every dollar they receive, without any deduction for their expenses. A theatre frequently takes in but $3,000 per week, while its expenses are $3,500 or $4,000; so, for the privilege of losing $500 or $1,000 per week, the managers pay $60 of their receipts, besides all other licenses and taxes. Then, of course, they pay the usual State, County and City taxes on the capital invested in their business, and if, for a wonder, they succeed in making a profit during the year, they pay their share of Income Tax.
>
> The stormy nights and dull seasons serve to deplete the theatrical treasury of thousands in the course of a year, consequently it is not strange that no business is more precarious in a pecuniary point of view, or is marked with more failures than that of catering for public amusement."

We are disposed to think that the public will view the matter in a sensible way. They never object to pay a reasonable price for their pleasures; but they will, probably, for the future, limit their patronage to those theatres only that deserve it—to such, we mean, as have good companies, and produce their novelties with care and liberality. To demand any improvement in these particulars under the present tariff of admission would be unreasonable. But we think the public will be supported in a very emphatic "strike," if a vast and radical change therein is not effected when the advance *is* paid.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington is to-day full of rumors of the result of Saturday's battle, but they have no other authority than the imagination of their inventors. The steamer bringing the Government and press dispatches left City Point at 10 A. M. of Saturday, and subsequent to that hour there is nothing of a reliable nature.

THE NEW RAID.

The Pennsylvania raid proves to be a most contemptible affair. Such movements were fully to have been expected, as the rebels hope by this means to divert attention from their far more important operations in the Shenandoah Valley. It is gratifying to know that they will not be allowed to pursue their harvesting operations uninterrupted. Movements and combinations, not proper for present publication, are in progress, that will, it is expected, make the rebel occupancy of the valley a very brief one.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. STODDARD B. COLBY, of Vermont, has been appointed successor to Mr. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury Department. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S resignation was to take effect on the 15th inst. It is proper to state that this was handed in by Mr. CHITTENDEN several months ago, and it can therefore have no relation whatever to any recent changes in the Department. His retirement has been put off thus long, only from the difficulty of finding the proper man to take the place so ably filled by the late incumbent.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FORDS.

Five engineer officers were sent several days ago to fortify the fords of the Susquehanna River, so that the rebels might be prevented from extending their incursion into the heart of the State. Their operations will doubtless be confined to the Cumberland Valley.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The total amount of subscriptions to the new loan, reported to July 29th, is three millions three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. A much larger amount has been deposited, of which no reports have been received.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are deaths of New-York soldiers reported from the hospitals to-day: JOHN S. CARR, Company G, Fourteenth Artillery; WM. GRIMES, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; CHAS. F. JACKSON, Company A, Fourth Artillery.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Rebel Battery at Carrolton Landing—Steamers Fired Into—The Battery Attacked by Our Gunboats and Forced to Retire Toward Columbia.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of the 23d inst. have been received. They contain no news.

There was fair inquiry for cotton, but holders declined to sell; quotations nominal, at $1 65 for low middling. General markets were unchanged.

The steamer *Clara Bell* was fired into at Carrollton Landing, on the 24th, by a rebel battery. Three shots penetrated her hull below the water-line, and wounded seven persons. The steamer then ran on far ahead, and had nearly repaired her damages, when she was again attacked, the battery having been moved up the river. This time four shells struck the boat, setting her on fire, and she burned to the water's edge. All on board escaped except one wounded man, who is supposed to have perished in the flames. A tin-clad boat was sent to protect the *Clara Bell*, and commenced to drive the rebels away. The iron-clad *Louisville* was then sent to the scene of conflict, but before she reached the place the battery had been removed toward Columbia.

The steamer *Leviathan*, with the *Pauline Carrol* in tow, after dark passed the battery above them without molestation.

The rebel force in that vicinity is said to consist of 400 Texan cavalry with four pieces of artillery.

The *Leviathan* found eight steamboats south of White Run, afraid to venture up the stream.

The bodies of Col. CROOKS, and other officers killed in the late fight twelve miles from Helena, were brought up on the *Leviathan*. Thirty-seven privates are reported to have been killed in the same fight, and we lost one of our caissons. The enemy numbered 1,500, while our force did not reach a third of that number.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BREMEN AT CAPE RACE.

A Truce Between Denmark and Germany.

Fight Between Danish and German Gunboats.

Suspicious War Vessels on the Italian Coast.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton 20th inst., en route for New-York, passed this point at noon to-day, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are three days later than per the steamship *Scotia*, at New-York.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, and the *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 18th inst.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica relative to the increase of the slave trade in Cuba, and asserting that Spain had violated her treaty agreement on this subject.

MALMESBURY advised the repeal of the Aberdeen act.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the political relations with Brazil, and said that England was the only nation with which that nation had no treaty. He strongly urged the repeal of the Aberdeen act.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was engaged, with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal, in endeavoring to restore diplomatic relations.

The Austrians took possession of Feohs on the 18th.

An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Allies.

LEOPOLD AND NAPOLEON.

King LEOPOLD has left Brussels, on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the negotiations for peace, between Denmark and Austria and Prussia, will take place at Vienna.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and the scheme is impossible.

Two Italian war vessels have been ordered to cruise off Isschi, there being two suspicious crafts observed off that point.

The proposals of Denmark at Berlin and Vienna were met by Austria and Prussia with an agreement to suspend hostilities on land and sea until the 31st of July, the existing blockade, in the meantime, to be raised.

Germany has sent a request to Denmark to send a Plenipotentiary to Vienna immediately, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia.

An engagement took place on the 14th at Feohs between the allied and Danish gunboats.

Sweden has commenced the construction of three monitors.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 20.

Consols are dull at 90⅜@90⅝.

The rebel loan is 2 per cent. lower, partly owing to the realization of profits, and partly from anxiety abroad awakened as to when the Southern armies will venture upon an invasion of the North. The loan is quoted at 74@76.

In American stocks, Erie shares have relapsed 3 per cent.; Preferred, ½; Illinois Central Shares, 2 per cent., and paid-up shares, 2½.

Peace.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The happiest augury of peace which the telegraph wires have flashed to us for two years, is the action of the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. They have sent delegates to the National Convention with instructions to vote for a peace platform framed upon the principles of LONG's speech. At last, then, the banner of truth is being lifted over the heads of a people who have been staggering in passion, blood and darkness for three years. Oh! that precious banner!—if the Chicago Convention but have the illumination and the courage to lift it up and plant it as their rallying point in their coming struggle with their enemies, our enemies, the enemies of freedom and of humanity. Mr. LONG, of Ohio, was the brave and sagacious man, who, like another John the Baptist, came before to herald the banner of peace. Pointing it out to the great Democratic Babel of the North, confused of tongues and blinded of passion by the cunning of its adversary, he proclaimed *in hoc signo vinces*. He told his auditory that the great speech was well pondered in a month of preparation. Was it not the well-considered voice of his party at the time, and Mr. LONG the honored and chosen instrument of preaching a new and life giving political gospel to a great party rent and scattered by the storm of war? It bore these marks at the time, and we pray God what we see now is but the first budding of the sweet, ripe fruit that gospel is destined to bear. Some few weeks ago we outlined a platform for the Northern Democrats, and expressed the belief that they would grasp permanent power by adopting it. We are equally of opinion that on any platform having a single war plank in it, their chances are hopeless. If, now, the Chicago Convention take Mr. LONG's speech as the guide for the principles it shall put in issue before the North, we have no more doubt of its triumph than we have that LEE and JOHNSTON can whip GRANT and SHERMAN on any day in which they will give them battle in the open field.

Forrest's Command.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

TUPELO, Monday, July 4.

Rev. (and Col.) KELLY, who was a long time a Methodist missionary in China, having returned from the flag-of-truce expedition to Memphis, preached a powerful discourse at headquarters yesterday, (Sunday,) from the text, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The Colonel is as brave as he is good and eloquent. His style reminds me not a little of Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans. Gens. FORREST, BUFORD, BELL and other officers were present and apparently forcibly impressed with the eloquent divine's solemn allusions to the impending conflict. He contended that, as no true soldier would neglect to prepare for battle, it was true bravery to prepare for death also.

Gen. FORREST seems as complaisant as if the movements of the enemy could not possibly disturb him, a man of the most remarkable coolness, which neither SMITH, STURGIS, GRIERSON, (or even FAHRENHEIT,) can disturb. Gen. BUFORD, who, by the way, though one of the largest (and best) Brigadiers in the service, is one of the most active of men, seems ready to move again with the same composure in battle that he does with ease in the dance or on horseback through the woods. "How did you manage to get through the undergrowth, General?" was the query of one of his officers, just after the battle of Tishomingo Creek, in which the General was distinguished, despite his great avoirdupois, for his rapid pursuit of the enemy. "Why, on horseback," was the piquant reply, at which the officer's surprise can better be imagined than described. The General is a man of fine mind, fond of home, and remarkably anxious to see his family, at present in his own State, Kentucky. Cols. BELL, LION and RUCKER, all Brigade Commanders in the late fight, and spoken of in high terms by Gen. FORREST, are men of fine sense and accomplished officers. Col. RUCKER began his honorable career in the heroic defence which he made of his battery of heavy artillery at Island No. 10, with Col. JOHNSON, (of Gen. RODDY's command,) who is also complimented in Gen. FORREST's report. I have no acquaintance, but all speak favorably of him. There is another General whom I very much admire, and of whom I should like to speak, as well as other officers, but as the enemy seem to be laboring under the delusion that they are elsewhere I will not give their names to the public at present. By the way, speaking of New-Orleans, cannot you or your correspondent in Clinton, Louisana, give us some information as to the doings of Yellow Jack in that city. It is reported here, on authority of parties arrived in Bolivar from Memphis, that there is considerable sickness in Memphis, and that the Federal troops have been moved out on the railroad on account of the small-pox and yellow fever. As a citizen of New-Orleans, I know that such weather as we have been having the month past, is the kind calculated to produce the yellow fever in its worst form.

Tupelo is a very small place, being important only as a military rendezvous; but small as it is it contains scarcely more than houses enough for railroad purposes. It has some very clever citizens, among whom I find Mr. WOODFIN's family very obliging to soldiers; and Col. MCCARTY, as the friend of the fair sex in his capacity of railroad agent, is very gallant in providing quarters for such ladies as have to stop here on their way. The officers of the railroad seem to be gentlemanly without exception.

National Fast Day in New-York.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 31.

Gov. SEYMOUR will issue his proclamation to-morrow morning, in accordance with the proclamation of President LINCOLN, recommending the observance of Thursday next as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Where is Thornton?—His Forces Reported to be Disbanded—Union Troops in Pursuit of Him, &c.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 26.

The whereabouts of Col. THORTON and his forces is a mystery just at this time. Whether in Missouri or down in Arkansas, is a question. A young man who joined the guerrillas while they held Platte City, arrived here on Sunday, and surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that THORNTON had disbanded his entire force, telling them he was unable to get them across the river, and they must be destroyed if they remained together, as the Federal troops were closing in around them in all directions. We are inclined to believe there is a good deal of truth in this statement, and nothing definite has been heard of any large band for several days. There are now near two thousand regular troops in pursuit of the guerrillas. Col. FORD is swinging about through Platte and Clay; there are four hundred of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Glasgow; a like number of the same regiment are here, and on Saturday night the First Iowa Cavalry, a veteran regiment of well-trained soldiers, and Col. CATHERWOOD's regiment, the Sixth Cavalry, reached Cameron, from whence they will proceed down through Clinton, Ray, Platte and Clay. It will be seen that the Union troops now greatly outnumber the guerrillas, and if they can be found there is no doubt of their utter extermination. In addition to these regular troops, the militia are flocking in by the hundred, and we have now a larger number than can be fully armed, equipped and properly cared for. The response of loyal men to the appeal made to them has been prompt and satisfactory. A sufficient number have already reported themselves for all purposes.

The expedition sent out from here over a week ago, under command of Col. DRAPER, returned on Sunday. The command had several skirmishes with the enemy, did an immense amount of hard service, having been in the saddle nearly all the time, and did not lose a man. While on the expedition over a hundred of the guerrillas were killed and only eight or ten of our men, the latter belonging to the Second Colorado. The boys, though somewhat tired down, were all eager for another chance to get after the outlaws. While on their way to the city they had a brush with a squad of the guerrillas, drove them into the brush, and captured a number of double barreled duck guns. The expedition was an entire success. Capt. TRAPP, of Andrew, and Capt. KARNES, of this county, with their companies, were in this expedition.

Among those who were injured in the skirmishes in Platte was Hon. GEORGE SMITH, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He had the stock of his rifle struck by a bullet, which shattered it and paralyzed his arm to such an extent as to cause him to go home for medical attention.

We learn that a brush came off on Rockhouse prairie, at Woodward's store, on Sunday, between the militia and guerrillas. We failed to learn the particulars. It is also reported that a squad of outlaws visited Bloomington on Sunday morning and robbed the store of Mr. KING of a quanuty of goods. Several companies of militia were ordered to Bloomington as soon as it was known that marauders were there.

Bushwhackers in Possession of Arrow Rock.

From the Boonville Monitor, July 23.

Early on Thursday morning, Sheriff HAWPE, of Saline County, reached this place, stating that a gang of bushwhackers had, about dark, entered Arrow Rock the day previous, had overpowered twenty-five of the First Missouri Cavalry, stationed there, had fired houses, and it was believed all that part of the town known as the Sappington Block had been consumed.

Later intelligence states that 161 men, under command of Capt. YEAGER, a notorious rebel bushwhacker, from Jackson County, came into town with a yell. The first object of their wrath was a large two-story frame, recently occupied by the troops. This they fired, supposing troops still inhabited it. The twenty-five of the Missouri First, occupying a brick in another direction, were aroused, and defended themselves, shooting YEAGER through the head and wounding two of his men. Being overpowered, they were compelled to retire.

The bushwhackers having possession of the place, proceeded to plunder the safes and stores. The extent of the losses we have not heard. ANSEL & MILLER had their safe robbed of $4,000, all being on special deposit except about $450. A large lot of their goods was taken and much wantonly destroyed. Mr. WOOD's store was also robbed, and, being a Union man, it is said, was threatened by some of the gang who wished to kill him. Mrs. COBB, landlady, had her ankle bone broken, by a stray shot from the bushwhackers. It is said that two of the DERRITTS, formerly of Arrow Rock, and DICK GAINES, formerly of PRICE's Staff, were in the raid.

PICKPOCKETS AT ALBANY—HEAVY LOSS SUSTAINED BY A LADY.—Just as the Express Train was leaving Albany yesterday at 12:40 P. M., two ladies had their pockets picked—one of them losing only $20, which was all she had, and the other a much larger sum, according to her story, which we obtained from her own lips. Her loss was as follows: $800 in greenbacks, $21 in gold, $20 in other paper money, five cluster diamond rings, which cost at BALL, BLACK & Co., New-York, a few days since, $3,000; one gold tooth-pick, two silver pen knives, and her railroad ticket to Indianapolis. She gave her name as CROUSE, and said that her father resided in New-York City, but she resided in Indianapolis. Her father gave her the purse when she started from New-York, at the same time cautioning her against pickpockets. She reminded him that she had never lost any money, though she had traveled much, carrying with her large sums of money and other valuables, and assured him she would be on the lookout for thieves. Her impression was that the rascal was near by when this conversation occurred, and followed her to Albany, where, watching an opportunity, he accomplished his object.

The diamond rings, she said, did not belong to her, but were entrusted to her for friends in Indianapolis. She had taken good care to take from her purse her own rings. The money lost belonged to her. She also stated that she lost $400 in a stage in New-York only a few days since. She claimed the right to ride home, inasmuch as she had paid her fare to Indianapolis. She took the train West last evening.—*Rochester Express, July 29.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Saratoga Racing Meeting.

The first meeting over the new race-course commences to-morrow (Tuesday.) The course is admirably arranged, and, thanks to a genial rain, in fine condition for racing purposes. The liberal character of the numerous stakes and purses each day of the five to which the season extends, has attracted all the best racing stock from all parts of the Union. Eleven are also on the ground from Canada. On Saturday evening over fifty thoroughbreds were already stabled in the vicinity of the scene of action. The Grand Stand is admirably located, and a model of comfort and convenience, and no effort will be spared to render the meeting a most brilliant one. Saratoga is already crowded with visitors, in anticipation of this racing carnival, and each hour adds to their number. Those who leave by the night boats for Albany, or the evening trains, will be in ample season for the commencement of the meeting to-morrow, full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

DISTURBANCE IN A LAGER BEER SALOON—AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER FROM OFFICERS—ONE MAN SHOT.—About half-past six o'clock last evening, a disturbance occurred in a lager beer saloon, in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, during which a man named JOHN MURRAY assaulted a woman. Officers KERNON and RINN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested the man and were immediately assailed by the crowd, who threw stones at them and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officers rapped for assistance, and used their clubs with such effect as to beat back the rescuers and take several of them to the station-house. They gave their names as JOHN MURRAY, TERRENCE O'KERNON, JOHN OWENS and MICHAEL OWENS. The officers returned to make still further arrests, and were again attacked when near Twenty-sixth-street, by a crowd led on by MICHAEL CRANE. They were knocked down and badly beaten, when they drew their revolvers and fired. CRANE fell mortally wounded. He was carried to the station-house, but died on the way. An inquest will be held on his body this morning. JOHN LOWLER was taken into custody at the same time, and the crowd dispersed. The prompt action of the police doubtless saved much trouble.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell, wife and Miss Mason, from Washington; and Gen. O'Donnell and servant, Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, M. C., Philadelphia; Capt. C. M. Alden, formerly of the United States steamer *Richmond*, U. S. N.; Col. S. A. Kensel, U. S. Army; Maj. R. M. Norris, U. S. Volunteers; and W. H. Ravenscraft, Des Moines, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon T. Darling, Nassau, N. P., and S. W. Bramhall, U. S. Navy are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elas-tic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Chil-DREN—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on, and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are sellingcheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) sup-plied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whis-kers.—Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents, Hair Dye 50 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

PEPPER—TOWNSEND.—On Friday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Dodge, Capt. SIMEON PEPPER, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss ABBA A., eldest daughter of the late Joseph Townsend, of Salem, Mass.

WHEELER—DAVIS.—On Thursday, July 28, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, ROBERT M. WHEELER, of this City, and PHOEBE DAVIS, of Deerfield.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

WHITE—SYKES.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, on Wednesday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Hall, HOLLIS WHITE, of Niagara Falls, and AGNES, daughter of the late Dr. James Sykes, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Washington, D. C., of gastric fever, July 27, ARABELLA WHARTON GRIFFITH, wife of Brig.-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, United States Volunteers.

BRADY.—On Saturday, July 30, of consumption, ALFRED, son of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 698 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery for interment, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2.

BOGERT.—On Friday evening, July 29, LYDIA, wife of Albert G. Bogert, at No. 52 Bank-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock, from the R. D. Church in King-st., without further notice.

CARTER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGE W., youngest child of Wm. H. and Jane E. Carter, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 273 South 4th-st., Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

DE CAMP.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, July 26, of wounds received in battle, Lieut. JOHN S. DE CAMP, 14th New-York Cavalry, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Capt. Morris De Camp, 85th-st., west of 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DUNBAR.—On Saturday, July 30, Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, at his late residence, No. 150 Perry-st., aged 73 years. Funeral from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EADIE.—On Sunday morning, July 31, after a short and painful illness, HANNAH, widow of the late Andrew Eadie, Spring-st., New-York.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Robert Anderson, No. 22 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GODFREY.—On Wednesday, July 27, HARRIETT WHEELER GODFREY, daughter of Samuel H. and Harriett A. Godfrey, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days.

Her remains were interred at Mounty Olivet Cemetery, L. I.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—On seventh day, seventh month, 30th, DANIEL G. HAVILAND, after a long illness, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on third day next, (Tuesday, Aug. 2,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

KERR.—On Saturday morning, July 23, in the City of Troy, N. Y., JOHN KERR, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of that city, aged 62 years.

LAMB.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, July 26, after an illness of two weeks, ANTHONY JOHN LAMB, of Brooklyn, L. I., only son of John and Clarissa Ann Lamb, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Manly B. Boardman, No. 16½ East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARTENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, of dysentery, JOHN WILLIAM MARTENS.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Park Place, Baltic-st., fifth house east of Flatbush-av., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

NASH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, WILLIAM ADAMS NASH.

Funeral from Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, Aug. 1. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

PETTENGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, SARAH H., the beloved wife of Samuel M. Pettengill, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will be holden on Monday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Clinton-av., first house northwest from Myrtle-av., previous to the removal of the body to Mount Auburn for interment.

PETERS.—On Saturday, July 30, GUSTAVUS CONOVER, youngest child of Samuel T. and Josephine Peters, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, No. 276 Lexington-av., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 30, from wounds received June 3, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., aged 26 years.

The members of Class of 1859, of Columbia College, the friends of the deceased and those of his father, Philip Reynolds, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st.

TRACY.—On Saturday, July 30, MARY A. TRACY, daughter of C. C. and Amelia Tracy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., near 7th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, July 30, of dropsy of the brain, WILLOUGHBY THOMPSON, only son of J. Thompson and Carrie G. Young, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 East 35th-st., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.
Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—July 30, 1864.
12, 1, 25, 63, 9, 5, 16, 18, 59, 6, 45, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—July 30, 1864.
6, 32, 67, 73, 39, 71, 42, 31, 62, 40, 51, 22, 56.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 30, 1864.
27, 31, 6, 50, 37, 2, 59, 14, 56, 64, 62, 55.
CLASS 362.—July 30, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

This gentleman may be consulted in New-York every TUESDAY, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., in all cases of lung disease of whatever kind. Dr. SCHENCK has had an experience of over twenty years in the treatment of the worst forms of diseases of this character, and has had a success unequaled by any person in the United States. He has thousands of opportunities in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, in fact, every large city in this country, for testing the value of his great remedies, which have been the means of rescuing thousands from one of the most fearful and, generally considered, incurable maladies known to the medical world. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are perfectly agreeable to the most feeble constitution, and have cured when every other known remedy has failed. His medicines are real renovators of the human constitution. They have a peculiar influence over all the secretions, and will assuredly make new and good blood, which is the source of all healthy and correct action in the animal economy. It is by this means that many of those cancerous and scrofulous diseases are cured by him. His manner of examining the lungs is peculiar to himself, and is accomplished by means of an instrument of his own invention, called "Schenck's Respirometer," which points out the condition of the pulmonary apparatus as accurately as if they could be seen through a glass. The examination is entirely free from pain, and is the best means known to give a person a true knowledge of his condition. For an examination with the Respirometer, his charge is three dollars, but for an ordinary examination and consultation in the usual way of examining lungs, he makes no charge. The Doctor invites all who may be ailing to call and see him as above stated. Some remarkable cases of cures can be referred to in this City and neighborhood, where he has restored to health persons who have been given over to die with the very worst forms of consumption.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
BEADLE'S DIME CITIZENS' EDITION.
THE NEW
NATIONAL TAX LAW,
WORD FOR WORD
FROM THE OFFICIAL COPY.
With a complete alphabetical summary.
Price 10 cents.
For sale by all news dealers and booksellers.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 53 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & SEAVER.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DRUG and Merchandise Brokers of New-York, held July 29, 1864, it was resolved as follows:

Whereas, The tax imposed by the Government by recent act of Congress, of one-eighth of one per cent. on all sales by merchandise brokers was intended to be a tax on the merchandise of one-eighth per cent., and not a tax on the brokers income of 12½ per cent. on such goods as now pay a brokerage of one per cent., or 25 per cent. on such goods as pay half per cent. brokerage; Therefore, for the better understanding of all concerned, we, the undersigned brokers, do hereby agree to charge, in addition to our regular fixed brokerages, the Government tax of one-eighth per cent. to the sellers of merchandise, in accordance with the act of Congress.

Babcock & Cox,
Davis, Morris & Co.,
Despard & Wood,
Degen, Taft & Lee,
Parsons & Petit,
Haydock & Stabler,
R. Danieil,
H. W. Henning,
Wing & Evans,
Henry H. Crocker,
W. P. Converse & Co.,
G. C. Von Uslar,
Pemberton & Webster,
Wood & Nichols,
Abram Knight & Sons,
M. Abecasis,
Charles Downer,
T. Deland & Co.,
Paul Battuff,
N. Field Charles,
Joseph Oliver,
James Otis,
John L. Kahl,
M. B. Cowperthwaite,
Robins & Deshon,
T. K. Cummins & Co.,
Edgar J. Shipman,
Anthon & Daland,
Randall H. Greene & Son,
Theo. Bartow & Sons,
Sinclair & West,
R. H. Hunter.
George W. Dow & Son.

SIX WEEKS' ABSENCE FROM THE CITY.
All communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., after August 2, must be directed to his Boston office, No. 249 Winter-st., where he will remain until September 4, after which time he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 standard works, in half calf, at half price. 10,000 stereoscopic views, magnificently colored, very cheap. 100,000 works, biography, history and science, at half price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.
THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW.
PRINTED FROM THE OFFICIAL COPY.
Everything is given in full, word for word with the original.
Complete list of everything Taxable. Also, a full Schedule of the Stamp Duties.
In this Edition the subject of each section is printed separately, in large italic type, rendering the work more easy of reference, besides
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of the Law, is given at the end.
Neat 12mo, 124 pages. Price 50 cents.
Sent by mail, pre-paid, upon receipt of price.
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Address,
J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York,
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LORING'S NEW NOVELS
are having a great sale in every prominent city.
MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS
is a charming story of
SIX PRETTY WOMEN,
not more unlike than any group of six young girls, gathered at any boarding-school.
Their distinctive traits are firmly marked and happily developed in the progress of the story, with a deep interest, freshness, and a healthful moral tone throughout, that will give the story a permanent hold upon the affections of every young lady, who will treasure it up for constant reference.
LINNET'S TRIAL, AND HOW IT WAS BORNE, promises to be as much admired here as in England. It opens in a spirited manner, and never flags, but carries you on to the happy ending, in which you heartily sympathize.
The noble endurance of a true woman's love is the key-note.
Don't fail to read both of them.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.
At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.
On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.
Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st.
At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.
For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DYSPEPSIA.

This disorder of the stomach, sometimes called indigestion, produces an incalculable amount of suffering among the human species, and often leads to consumption, or some other fatal disease. Dyspepsia is caused by an imperfect or defective secretion of the gastric fluid. The common symptoms are, pain in the stomach or bowels after eating, palpitation of the heart, sharp, pinched features, furred tongue, irritable temper, sometimes great depression of spirits, costiveness, dry and husky skin, and general debility. Persons who commit suicide are always dyspeptic—in aggravated forms of the disease life becomes burdensome. The medicines usually given for dyspepsia, vitriolic and mercurial preparations, &c., having a corrosive action on the stomach, must necessarily be injurious. The only medicine which will really cure dyspepsia is Dr. J. H. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. This preparation is distilled from vegetable substances, and is in nature very similar to the gastric juice, which nature provides for the purposes of digestion; and when this fluid is deficient, the Seaweed Tonic supplies its place. It is a pleasant bitters, and will not disagree with any stomach.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these days, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS. $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway and 23d-st.,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
and
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
of the
UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that the bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 9th of June, 1864, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid in aid of settling up certain old unassented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, be they farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or holders of judgments, income bonds, floating debts, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that all such claims authorized by the law to be protected, may be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of December, 1864, inclusive.

All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.

Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.

Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Taintor, late Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned. L. H. MEYER,

Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi assented creditors, Nos. 46 and 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, and Post-office Box No. 4,458, New-York City.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

NOTE.—All claims on stock certificates, or for stock subscribed in said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must first be presented to William Taintor, above named.

The undersigned will, where it is desired, assist and advise in the assignment and transfer of claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees, and will forward the same to the trustees. He is also, by section five of the law mentioned above, authorized to satisfy and discharge settled farm mortgages executed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. W. TAINTOR,

Late Secretary of said Company.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

$60,000 OR $100,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED Commission Produce House in this City wishes to negotiate for sixty to one hundred thousand dollars, in order to make advances on flour and grain. If satisfactory, would have no objections to admit a general or special partner, the capital to be furnished by installments as the business may require; unexceptionable references given and required. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 5,238 New-York Post-office.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,

RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED—AS A LOAN, ON GOOD security, or a partner that can command a capital of $10,000 to $25,000, in a good business, that will pay from 10 to 20 per cent.; the best of reference given. Address W. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on Brooklyn property. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.
JULY 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Room No. 29, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE, WELL established manufacturing business, now paying a large per cent. (a monopoly.) Address EXTENSION, Box No. 3,000 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, for several very neat and efficient servants, as cooks, washers and ironers, and for general housework. The above servants are of willing and obliging dispositions, with excellent references, and will hire at very moderate wages. Also on hand, several very respectable young girls to care children, wait, sew, &c.; wages $4. At CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; FULLY understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups, poultry and game; is also a first-class baker; can make all kinds of desserts; has good references; would like to live in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 James-st., corner of Front, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OR GIRL to do the work of a small family of two persons. A comfortable home is open to a suitable person who can produce evidence of ability, &c. Apply on Monday, after 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 143 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 431 4th-av., in the store, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 625 2d-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Can be seen at No. 378 7th-av. Would go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 East 25th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT laundress wishes work by the day, who understands French fluting; has the best of City reference; price moderate. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119½ East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL for housework, chambermaid and waiting, or take care of children. City or country call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING SERVANTS for the City or country, excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework, and young girls, call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as farm-hands, laborers, coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, who is not afraid of work, a situation in the country; is a good groom and coachman; also willing to help on a small farm or garden, and is willing to be useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS GARDENER or coachman; is a good farmer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address M. V., for two days, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARDENER, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as German coachman or gardener, who understands grooming and gardening. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE, wishes to get located in an importing, commission, or jobbing hosiery house, to buy and sell. Address "HOSIERY," Box 1,334 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, ENGLISH or Scotch, in a private family two hours from town; the best recommendations indispensable. Apply on MONDAY at 11 o'clock, to Mr. J., at the Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands driving in the City, and the care of horses; best of references required. Address L. C., Box No. 486 New-York Post-office.

MRS. MATILDA C. GREEN, AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, wants ladies' maids, ladies' laundresses, for Newport; ladies' cooks, and help of every calling; highest wages.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class medium-sized house, between 14th and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., and willing to rent the second floor en suite, or a parlor and bedroom with bath and other accommodations, can hear of a desirable tenant by addressing H. A. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office. There must be no other boarders in the house. Breakfast only will be required, and that must be served in the room. Best references required.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,178 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE board for his wife, two infants and nurse, (a family that gives no trouble,) about the middle of August. They are of the highest respectability, and none others need apply. Any private family having more room than they desire, would do well to address W. O. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second or third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, near the Broadway Railroad, between 8th and 42d sts.; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, W. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MELTON, ON THE Hudson; the location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to, the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A PARTY OF adults can obtain board in a private family; house ten minutes' walk from depot; no other boarders. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Murray-st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.—Open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will be entitled to 5 months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President,
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec'y.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer—By J. E. HALSEY & CO.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5,

At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET. MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shapeing and iron lathes planer, punching machines, jig and buz saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish, brushes &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE, EXTRA-WIDE, THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, on south side of President-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, plate-glass in windows, all the modern improvements, parlors and halls frescoed. Would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.

JOHN BENTO,
G. SESSELBERG,
HENRY P. ALVES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

D. A. BOODY and FINLEY I. WRIGHT are this day admitted members of our house.

H. H. BOODY & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the name of WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, for the transaction of a general banking business, at No. 17 Broad-st.

THOS. WALDEN,
CHAS. F. WILLARD,
EDWARD R. McILVAINE,
CHAS. C. WALDEN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!
AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Overflowing with Mirth, Humor, Satire, Wit, Pastime, Antidote for the Blues, and Funny Things in General. The Pen mightier than the Sword, and the Crayon mightier than the Pen. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it, so look over the sketches and be convinced by

The Truthful Illustrations on Shoddy.
The Baby Mayor and Toy Soldiers. Peace and War.
Capt. Semmes' Backers.
School Commissioners versus Aspiring Female Teacher.
An Orange Gold Question.
As Others See Us.
John Bull's Piratical Experiments.
The Noble Art of Self-defence.
The Intended Reception of Jeff. D. in Washington.
Professional Trials.
A True Story, and many more.

Subscription price $1 25 per annum.

T. W. STRONG,
Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE — FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT MYSTERY; sails, spars, cabin, &c., in complete order for a cruise. Apply to E. BAKER, No. 24 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY Be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

FIVE WEEKS' ABSENCE FROM THE CITY.—All communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., after TUESDAY, Aug. 2, must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will be engaged in his specialty—the treatment of all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature blanching. He will remain in Boston until Sept. 4, and then return to his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, }
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 3-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR, }

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following arsenals:

Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 20, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock on the first day of August, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City, of
20,000 ARTILLERY BLANKETS.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, to be red, with a black border, three (3) inches wide, from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six (6) inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket. They are to be seventy-five (75) inches long by sixty-seven (67) inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 lbs. will be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each.

The Blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-twentieth of the amount contracted for on the 31st day of August, and one-tenth of the amount per week thereafter.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of Blankets, or regular dealer in such goods.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE...............(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER..................Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.......................Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN...........................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.................Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..........Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY..........Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY..........Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the NORTH STAR and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON,
will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st. at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART—5th-av., corner of 44th-st. Horses, carriages and harness will be received on MONDAY, Aug. 1, for the opening sale, which will be duly announced in future advertisements.

N. B.—Responsible grooms will be in attendance at any railroad depot or steamboat landing to take charge of horses or carriages upon receipt of telegram, or letter advising of their arrival.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtlandt-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A.M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P.M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, 169.

Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION wanted by the year for a boy 4½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady who has had five years' experience, and is fully qualified to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; she would prefer children under 15 years of age. For references, &c., address Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady who has had five years' experience, and is fully qualified to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; she would prefer children under 15 years of age. For references, &c., address Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address to or apply at No. 343 4th-av., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SINGING TEACHER, (LADY,) FOR the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to M. PHILIPI, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES!
THE FIRST MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
WILL BE HELD ON THE
2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $600 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¼ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600, Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200, for beaten horses. 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits..............................10
United States to Veterans....................................15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

FOR EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND FAVORite barge HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired; also St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley Grove. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow-st.

H. B. CROSSETT.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 590 Broadway, New-York.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—A certificate of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, issued to Camman & Co., and numbered 507, has been lost or stolen on the 30th July. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward of fifty (50) dollars will be paid for any information leading to a discovery of the certificates.

ALEX. MAYER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$60 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY, JULY 30, about 5 o'clock P. M., on the west side of Broadway, between Fulton and Barcly sts., a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, E. D. Johnson, London, maker, No. 10,943. Whoever will return it to the jewelry store of R. FERRIS, cor. of 8th-av. and 22d-st. will receive sixty dollars reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers will please stop it if offered.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
MAZULM; OR, THE NIGHT OWL.
LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.
TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.
Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of
HERR NAUOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing two hundred full-sized pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN
will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most
DIFFICULT OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS,
with all the effects of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANTS,
DWARFS, ALBINOS, MUSICAL SEAL AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10½.
Lessee and Manager.........................Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY,
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the grand Spectacular Drama of the
SEA OF ICE,
in which the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
has achieved a
POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
the theatre each evening being attended by
FULL AND DISCRIMINATING AUDIENCES.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1864,
will be presented a grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.
LOUISE DE LASCOURS, afterward OGARITA,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Carlo, afterward Del Monte..............Mr. L. R. Shewell
Capt. De Lascours..........................Mr. J. T. Hagan
Barabas, a sailor..........................Mr. Charles Peters
Horace De Brionne.........................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
George De Laval............................Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Jean Medoc..................................Mr. J. Seymour
Countess De Theringe......................Miss Mary Wells
Diana De Theringe..........................Mrs. Skerrett

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ON MONDAY NEXT
will be introduced the great and celebrated drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE,
in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain her original characters of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
supported by every member of the company.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8
GENUINE AND UNDOUBTED SUCCESS
IN IRISH COMEDY OF
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.
MR. DAN BRYANT.
MR. DAN BRYANT.
MR. DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY, Aug. 1,
Last night of the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
Tim O'Brien..........................Mr. DAN BRYANT
Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.
Concluding with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY,
with song of "Lanagan's Ball"
and an Irish Jig..........................Mr. DAN BRYANT
Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

TUESDAY—First time at this theatre—Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, with an unusually strong cast, including
Mr. DAN BRYANT
as
MILES NA COPALEEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager......................................Geo. Wood
Nineteenth night of the highly successful engagement of the young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who will this
MONDAY, Aug. 1,
give her thirteenth representation of
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
After which, condensed into one act,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul the Pet..............................Miss Helen Western.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,
Farewell Benefit
OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
when a bill of
UNEQUALED ATTRACTIVENESS
will be offered.
Seats secured in advance.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET, all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

THE REBEL RAID.

ATROCITIES OF THE INVADERS.

CHAMBERSBURGH LAID IN ASHES.

Pursuit and Defeat of the Raiders by Gen. Averill.

They Are Reported to be Retreating from the State.

The Destruction of Chambersburgh—An Appeal to the Citizens of the North.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

On the morning of the 30th July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of McCAUSLAND, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburgh, Penn., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing and was signed by Gen. JUBAL EARLY. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the gaound. Without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families, they fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. Rev. JOHN N. WARREN, of Gettysburgh, prouidentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for our relief.

(Signed) F. M. KIMMELL,
BARNARD WOLFF,
and many others.

Destruction of Chambersburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

Gen. McCAUSLAND was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburgh. He is a desperate, ferocious and untamed freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of civilized warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. After he had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with such a demand, made no doubt, in full confidence of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburgh. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed previously, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels; and when they were thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the Court-house, Town Hall and bank buildings. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration. Speedily the scene became heart-rending and appalling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women, panic-stricken and suffering children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror. The citizens without protest had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels; but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCAUSLAND.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The rebels remained just long enough to see that the flames spread and got under proper headway, when the alarm was given that AVERILL was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle and hurriedly took to the St. Thomas road with AVERILL in pursuit.

No intelligence has reached Harrisburgh concerning the direct effect of AVERILL's attack. It was believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCAUSLAND very severely.

A train heavily laden with commissary stores was dispatched from this city this morning to Chambersburgh to relieve the present wants of the houseless women and children of that town, who now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned, that of Col. McCLURE among others, with his stables and outhouses.

Among other valuable property burned were LOCKHART & HOWE's mill, WASHABAUGH's brewery, LUDWIG's brewery, and many others.

On Main-street the fire was started at BENJAMIN CHAMBERS' residence on the west side of the street. The following residences were burned: WM. G. REED, GEORGE CHAMBERS, ALLEN SMITH's property, JOHN SCHOFIELD, MATTHEW WELSH, estate of JOSEPH EYSTER, and the Female Seminary, DERMICK's drug store, JAMES WATSON's mansion and store, WILLIAM GELWICKS, JOHN NAGLE, the Franklin House, the Chambersburgh Bank, GILMORE's corner, NAYLOR's stove and tin store, SPANGLER's drugstore, Dr. RICHARDS' office and dwelling, BURKHART and HENCH's store and dwelling, the Post-office, AUCHENBAUGH's jewelry store, Mrs. BISHOP's establishment, the residence of GEO. WOLFE, Dr. HAMILTON's office, Judge BLACK's store, JACOB HUTTON, J. McCLINTOCK, LEWIS SHOEMAKER, SIMON GREENWALT, the entire property of the HEISER estate, and the two properties of J. A. EYSTER. The fire then skipped the residence of Dr. FISHER, and two other dwellings. From LUBRICK's up to the next corner every building is burned.

Defeat of the Rebels at McConnellsburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31—10 P. M.

When Gen. AVERILL reached Chambersburgh the flames had obtained such a headway as to render it impossible for his men to stay them. The word "onward" ran along his line.

The rebels hurried over the St. Thomas road toward McConnellsburgh, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of AVERILL, so they were prevented from committing any deed of violence. AVERILL came thundering after them, he entering at one side of McConnellsburgh while the invaders left at the other.

There is no doubt in the minds of our shrewdest military men that the rebels took a westerly direction, for the purpose of circumventing and surprising the people at Bedford Springs. That celebrated watering-place has been crowded with traitor sympathizers. Many distinguished Union men were also there, prominent among whom was Gov. CURTIN; but he left there on Friday.

A report was current on the street, in the early part of the afternoon, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Mount Union, had been cut by the rebels. This has since proved to be untrue. The railroad to Chambersburgh is in working order, and several trains which left this place reached that locality during the day.

A rumor was current at Chambersburgh that a large rebel force had made its appearance at Hagerstown this morning. We have had no telegraphic communication with that place since 10 o'clock this morning.

It is understood in official circles that the Governor has concluded to summon the Legislature at least two weeks before the time fixed for their meeting in August. In the judgment of Gen. COUCH, there is no necessity at present existing for such a call, the disposition of Federal forces along our border being of such a character and in numbers so strong as to leave no doubt of their ample efficiency to control the emergency.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued and telegraphed to-morrow.

Two women and a child perished in Chambersburgh during the conflagration.

A rebel Major was killed, and several prisoners were captured by the citizens of Chambersburgh.

It is believed in official circles that the rebels, after having been severely punished at McConnellsburgh, pushed on toward Hancock, where they effected a crossing. This being so, makes it now certain that there are no rebels—at least of the column that moved from Williamsport last week—now in the State.

Great Excitement at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 31.

Intense excitement exists here consequent upon the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the citizens has been held to-day to take measures for the defence of the city. Recruiting is going on briskly. Scouting parties have already been organized, and are going out to-night.

Business will probably be suspended to-morrow.

Gen. COUCH is expected to arrive here to-night.

Reported Raid on Gettysburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 31.

It is reported from Baltimore that a rumor is current there, that a rebel force is moving against Gettysburgh.

More of the Florida's Depredations.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF TWO VESSELS.

Capt. W. L. WEST, of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, and Capt. WINSLOW, of the bark *Golconda*, whose vessels were burned by the pirate *Florida*, were brought to this port on Saturday by the steamer *Gov. Bayley*. The *Golconda* was captured on the 8th inst., and the *Margaret Y. Davis* on the 9th, a few days previous to the *Florida's* depredations off the coast.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WEST.

"Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., July 3, bound for New-York, in ballast. 7th inst. spoke United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, and was again in company with her on Saturday. July 9, latitude 37° 20' longitude 74° 40' at daylight saw a bark-rigged steamer steering for us, who soon came up with us and hoisted the American flag, which we did also. He ordered me to heave to and he would board me. When his boat came alongside he hauled down the American colors and informed me that we were a prize to the Confederate gunboat *Florida* and gave us ten minutes to pack up and leave. They first took my nautical instruments and other valuables and then set the vessel on fire. The crew of the *Florida's* boat acted in a very disorderly manner. On the same day we were transferred to the schooner *Wm. H. Cleare*, of Nassau, Capt. HALL, from whom the Captain of the *Florida* also got a New-York *Herald* containing the sinking of the *Alabama*, which confused them very much. Beside myself and crew there were on board Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the bark *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, burned previously, who were with us put on board of the *Cleare* and taken to Harbor Island.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

Left Talcahuano, (Chili,) April 14, for New-Bedford, with a cargo of 1,800 bbls. of whale and sperm oil, mostly on freight. On July 8, 4:15 P. M., lat. 37° 30', long. 72°, was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who informed me that I was a prize to her, and that he would give us ten minutes to get our things ready to leave, as he was going to burn the ship. I asked the officer if he would not bond her, but he replied that, "that thing was played out long ago." The officer informed me that my private property would be respected, but it was not, for he kept $200 worth. The officer had no control over the men while on board; they commenced tearing down the skylights and plundering as soon as they got on board; they got 4 or 5 bbls. sperm oil and one studding sail, and then set fire to her in three places—cabin, main hatch and forecastle. They then left her, and steered for another bark, which proved to be a French bark, bound to New-York. They asked the Captain to take us on board and land us, but he refused, on the ground that he was consigned to the French Consul, and could not. The *Florida* then kept off W. by S. under sail and steam, and at any time did not make over nine knots per hour. July 9, fell in with the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis*, WEST, of and for New-York from Port Royal, and burned her. On same day myself and officers, together with Capt. WEST and crew, were put on board the British schooner *William H. Cleare*, Capt. HALL, from New-York, bound to Harbor Island, where we arrived July 18, from whence we went to Nassau, where we applied to the American Consul Mr. THOMPSON, stating our destitute condition, &c., and would like to get a passage to New-York. He ordered us on board the brig *Olive Frances*, Capt. SMALL, and wait until she was ready to go. The *O. F.* had to go to Ragged Island for a load of salt before going to the States, but he afterwards allowed us ten dollars each toward paying our passage in the steamer *Gov. Bayley*, for New-York.

We are under obligations to Capt. LIGHTBOURNE, of the *Gov. Bayley*, for his generosity, also to Messrs. DARLING and ARNOLD, owners of the steamer, to Capts. HALL, of the *W. H. Cleare*, and SMALL, of the brig *Olive Frances*, for the many acts of kindness while on board their respective vessels.

THE TUPELLO VICTORIES.

Desperate Fighting on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July—The Enemy Repeatedly Repulsed—Success of the Union Forces.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Friday, July 22.

The expedition was composed of two divisions of infantry—the First and Third of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The First, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH H. MOWER, the Third by Col. MOORE, of the Twenty-first Missouri, one brigade of cavalry commanded by Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON, and one brigade of colored troops, Col. BONTON, commanding; aggregate strength about 13,000. The whole commanded by Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH. The expedition left Lagrange, Tenn., July 5, passing south near Salem, through Ripley and New-Albany to Pontotoc, where it arrived on the 11th. At Cherry Creek, six miles north of the Pontotoc, on the evening of the 10th, the advance of cavalry encountered the enemy in force of perhaps a brigade, and skirmished with them, killing a few rebels, and having one or two on our side wounded. Before this, on the 8th, the cavalry had a brush with a part of the enemy north of Ripley, in which a Confederate was killed. On the morning of the 11th, the enemy, a brigade strong, was found in our front, a few miles north of Pontotoc. Our cavalry dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, and two infantry brigades of the First Division were deployed in line of battle, but the enemy fell back without any decided resistance. Our army advanced, and at noon occupied Pontotoc. We remained in bivouack at the south end of town, and out on the Okalona road during the 12th, our position indicating that we should advance to Okalona.

On the morning of the 13th the line of march was resumed, but not as had been expected on the Okalona road, but back through Pontotoc and out on the Tupelo road, which bears a little north of east from Pontotoc.

The enemy, we learned, had taken up a strong position, and fortified it, on the Okalona road, six or eight miles from Pontotoc. Two or three brigades, however, were in our immediate front at Pontotoc, and so soon as they discovered that we were moving out on the Tupelo road our rear south of town was attacked. Col. BONTON's colored brigade, consisting of the Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first and Sixty-eighth regiments United States African Infantry, (commanded respectively by Maj. FOSTER, Col. KENDRICK and Col. JONES,) and Battery I, Second United States Light Artillery, Capt. SMITH, four pieces, was in the rear, charged with covering it. The Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Col. HERRICK, was also in rear.

The enemy harrassed our rear during the entire day's march from Pontotoc to Harrisburgh, the field of battle proper, which is about a mile and a half west of Tupelo. The distance from Pontotoc to Harrisburgh is 18 miles.

Col. BONTON, Colored brigade, and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, succeeded in protecting the rear of the train and column. In doing this they had frequently to form lines of battle, and may be said to have kept up a running fight the whole 18 miles' march, but sustained only slight losses.

A FLANK ATTACK.

When the column was within about five miles of Harrisburgh, the enemy got on the flank and opposite the head of our column. The supply train had been got forward well toward the head of the column, and was being guarded chiefly by the Third Brigade, Col. WOOD, of the First Division.

About 3 o'clock the enemy's main attack of the 13th instant was made on the right flank of the column, and was successfully repelled by the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MARSHALL, and the Twelfth Iowa, Col. STIBBS, of Col. WOOD's brigade. SMITH, of the Seventh Minnesota, who was near the advance of the right, was instantly killed by a shot through the neck. The train was thrown into confusion, a few of the mules killed, and two or three wagons disabled by teamsters abandoning them.

The Seventh Minnesota drove the enemy back partly through an old field, out of range of the road, while the Twelfth Iowa, further back, met the enemy at close quarters in woods and repulsed him. Thus the train was protected until it passed this point of attack. The Twelfth Iowa had one man killed. The Seventh Minnesota, besides losing Dr. SMITH, had fifteen wounded—two dangerously.

Very soon after this flank attack a fight opened at the head of our column. The enemy had planted a battery on the right of the road, commanding the road, and had lines of infantry in advance of the battery. The First Brigade, Col. McWILLIAMS, and the Second Brigade, Col. WILKINS, engaged the enemy and drove him out of range of the road, except his battery, which continued to play with some effect until the entire column passed. In the column on the road, one man in the Seventh Minnesota lost a leg by a solid shot, and one in the Twelfth Iowa had his head shot off. A very heavy musketry fire on both sides was kept up for half an hour longer, but it was late, and our only object at that hour was to get forward, and into a good position for the grand fight that was expected and did follow next day. Our losses were slight. I cannot state them accurately, nor name the particular regiments of the First and Second Brigades that were in the fight at the head of the column.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Gen. SMITH selected a grove on the east of the cluster of houses that constituted the village of Harrisburgh for our camp, which was the battle-field of the 14th and 15th. The road from Pontotoc to Tupello runs east and west. The First Division, Gen. MOWER's, was camped on the north side of the wood. The Third Division, Col. MOORE's, was located on the south side of the wood. The train was parked on the road well toward the eastern limit of our camp, between the divisions and the hospital, near a little stream in the woods. The negro brigade was on the southeast side of camp, on the left of the Third Division, covering the corral on that side.

BATTLE OF THE 14TH.

No attack was made during the night of the 13th. The battle opened July 14.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the troops were up and under arms until broad daylight, when they were permitted to get breakfast, but without laying aside their accoutrements.

At 6 o'clock the enemy drove in our pickets, and our lines of battle were formed to receive him. Let me describe the ground more fully.

Our army was in the centre and most elevated part of an area of partly open and partly wooded ground that the eye could take in within a radius of from one to two miles. At this distance on all sides continuous woods limited the vision. From our central position the ground descended by successive undulations or ridges in every direction. Groves of trees and underbrush were interspersed with cornfields and old fields overgrown with weeds and bramble over this area of three miles square; the Tupelio road, as stated, lying east and west directly through our camp. The ground occupied by our camp was wooded and declined slightly toward the east, or rather it was the head of a little valley that opened toward the east, so that the interior of our lines was lower than the circular crest in which our lines of battle were formed, giving us a decided advantage. It was a magnificent position in which to receive the attack of the enemy. The superior generalship and good judgment of Gen. SMITH in selecting this position were fully attested by the impregnability of our lines when assaulted and the comparatively small loss we sustnined, considering the heaviness of the enemy's fire.

Our lines may be described as having the shape of a horse shoe, with the top to the west on the road and open between the heels toward the east.

The battle opened about six o'clock in the morning—our pickets being driven in and the enemy advancing in heavy force and extended lines from the west and northwest. The Twelfth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. STIBBS Commanding, with two companies of the Seventh Minnesota, constituting the first line of Col. WOOD's brigade, immediately on the right of Pontotoc road, received the first fire of the enemy, and for about an hour held its position, receiving and delivering as heavy a musketry fire as troops were ever under. Their ammunition being exhausted, the second line on the west front of Col. WOOD's brigade, composed of eight companies of the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MARSHALL commanding, advanced and relieved the Twelfth Iowa, receiving an equally heavy, and delivering an equally effective fire with that of the Twelfth. The Seventh Minnesota had never been in a Southern battle before, (it had been engaged in the Minnesota Indian war two years,) and it received the highest encomiums for the veteran firmness with which it received the shock of battle.

On the right of the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa, the Thirty-third Missouri, Lieut.-Col. HEATH, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa, Col. HILL, their lines nearly at right angles with the former, were engaged, but not so heavily as the left of the brigade.

The right of Col. MOORE's division, on left of road, was also engaged.

The enemy, as we were afterward told by prisoners, were led to believe that Gen. SMITH's army was composed entirely of one-hundred-days' troops and negroes, and they expected to walk right through and over us. Hence the persistence and recklessness with which they again and again rallied to the charge, and tried to reach and break our lines. But the storm of fire that swept from our compact lines was more than mortal man could endure, and every time they charged forward, it was but to recoil, leaving their pathway strewn with dead.

They moved in heavy masses around to their left—our right—where they were met with musketry from the right of Gen. MOWER's division, the First, Second and Fourth Brigades, and a furious artillery fire from HILMEN's battery, Company M, First Missouri, manned by the Sixth Indiana, Capt. MILLER, and the battery of Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery.

In the road on the left of Col. WOOD's brigade guns of the Second Iowa Battery were posted and did earnest work.

The Third Indiana Battery, on the left of the First Brigade of the Third Division, in position south of Pontotoc road, was also engaged. The roar of artillery was terrific.

For three hours—from 6 o'clock until 9—the battle raged, heaviest in front of Col. WOOD's brigade of Gen. MORRIS' division, as before described, and as the list of casualties surely indicate—when repulsed and beaten at all points, the enemy fell back and drew off. A charge of Col. WOOD's brigade, the Thirty-third Missouri and Thirty-fifth Iowa on the right, and the Twelfth Iowa and Seventh Minnesota on the left, was made, which swept over the field capturing prisoners, driving the enemy and rendering the victory complete. It was too hot, and the men were too much exhausted, to pursue far the retreating foe. In front of the lines of Col. WOOD's brigade lay the rebel Col. HARRISON, of the Sixth Mississippi Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. NILSON, of the same regiment; and several line officers, and a great part of their command. Col. FAULKNER's body lay in front of Col. MOORE's division, on the left. A Maj. McKAY was also killed.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

Prisoners say that the attack on the morning of the 14th was made by 7,000 of the enemy's best troops, and that many men were shot down by their own officers in driving them to the charge. One fellow said he had been in seventeen battles, but was never under such a heavy musketry fire before as that they encountered from us. The success that had attended Gen. FORREST's army in repelling GRIERSON's and MORGAN L. SMITH's column that was moving to coöperate with SHERMAN in the Meridian expedition, and his late decided victory over STURGIS, has emboldened the enemy to think that any Federal force could be beaten, and, in consequence, they fought more confidently of success.

OUR LOSSES.

Our losses were light, compared with that of the enemy, and for the severity of the fight. We had a magnificent position. Our lines being sheltered in good part in edge of woods, the enemy exposed himself in open ground on our left, and in corn-field on the right. A strip of woods somewhat covered his centre.

On the evening of the 14th, the enemy attacked the extreme left of our lines, held at that time by a skirmish line of Col. BENTON's brigade. The skirmishers were driven in on the main line, when the latter in centre, and Col. GILBERT's brigade, of the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-second Iowa, and Twenty-fourth Missouri on the left, and a part of Col. WOLF's brigade on the right, charged on the enemy and drove him back with great slaughter. This work was brief, but as gallant as any of the day.

A skirmish down the Pontotoc road occurred about sunset, brought on by our sending out to bring in a piece of artillery of the enemy that we had disabled. It was some distance out from our line, but too near for the enemy to get it away. They tried to prevent our getting it, by shelling the party that was bringing it off. Our artillery was brought into play, and a duel was kept up for some time. We were successful in getting the gun.

BATTLE OF THE 15TH.

On the morning of the 15th Gen. SMITH decided to move out on the homeward march. Our subsistence was almost exhausted, and our ammunition not abundant. The cavalry went out west on the Pontotoc road, while the train moved out toward Tupelo, turning off north on the old town road. The enemy was in force in the woods a mile and a half west of our position. They moved out and drove our cavalry back.

Gen. MOWER's division was formed in line on the ground it occupied the day before, and partly on that held by the Third Division, left of the road, the centre being on the Pontotoc road. Orders were given to fix bayonets and hold fire until the enemy advanced within fifty yards, the men lying low to conceal our position. The enemy advanced rapidly, with heavy musketry, and shelling us vigorously, while only our artillery replied. It was a little trying to lie quietly and receive a heavy fire, but it did us little damage, owing to our defences and lying low. They came to the crest of a ridge two hundred yards in our front, but the experience of the day before was fresh in their memory, and not a step further would they come. They discovered our purpose and were not to be trapped. When this was apparent, we were ordered to charge them, which was done with a yell, but they did not wait for us.

We pursued them nearly a mile and then shelled them with visible effect. In a line of skirmishers thrown out at this time, Lieut. LEWIS HARDY, commanding Co. E, Seventh Minnesota, was killed. He was a gallant fellow, but went into the fight imprudently in full uniform, a conspicuous mark for sharpshooters.

The Third Division, with the train, had got miles away by this time, and the First Division was called in and took up the line of march homeward.

The army went into camp on the Old Town road, about five miles from the battle-field. As our rear was getting into camp, the enemy came up and opened on us with artillery. Col. McMILLAN's brigade of the First Ohio was in the rear, composed of the rearmost regiments, the Seventy-second and Twenty-fifth Ohio and One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, which faced about and charged the enemy with a rapid musketry fire, that made him pay fearfully for this last attack. If our men had not been so weary they could have taken his battery. This was the last of the fighting.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

The enemy's dead in the aggregate, by count and careful estimate, was certainly five hundred. The usual proportions would give the wounded at two thousand to twenty-five hundred. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners. This would make his loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly three thousand. Add to this an indefinite number of missing, stragglers and conscripts, glad of an excuse to escape to their homes, parties of whom were heard of along our homeward march, and his total loss would swell to probably four thousand.

Wounded rebel officers said that the whole force of the enemy was about fifteen thousand. Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE commanded in person. Prisoners said that Gen. FORREST and Gen. LEE disagreed, and that if FORREST had had his way we should not have been so successful.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Cotton Problem—Where it is Raised, in What Quantities, and the Profits.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 25.

The valuable article in your Daily of Wednesday, 20th, on "Cotton, the Supply and the Demand," presents most clearly and no doubt justly the dependence of the world on America for this staple. But is our dependence on the now rebel States? How far can the want be supplied from the territory now in our hands? And with what success can cotton be raised by free labor?

You are aware, of course, of the successful results of the experiment making on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, under the conduct of Mr. PHILBRICK and others. (By the way, will not some one of your correspondents on that coast give us the prospects of the long staple cotton crop for the current year?) No doubt the expanse of sea island cotton grown might be greatly increased. The insular character of our possessions in that department insures almost complete safety so far as interruption from the enemy goes. And as we hold nearly all of the Sea Island country, there would seem no reason why we may not raise the full crop.

For the upland cotton, our main dependence just now is Tennessee, with a fraction of Northern Alabama.

Do me the favor to take a map of Tennessee, and draw a line (only imaginary, if the map is borrowed) as follows: Start in Franklin County, at the point where the mountain range meets the Alabama line, go a little west of north, to Murfreesboro, in Rutherford County, (which, by the way, is about six miles west of the centre of Tennessee,) thence make for the northwestern corner of the State. Within that line is a cotton country. North of these limits the climate is too cold, east of them the country is too hilly and rugged. The further west you go in the State, the further north does the cotton bearing tract extend.

Now, the tract I have spoken of is not a model ideal cotton region. The season is rather short, and the liability to frosts is not to be ignored. Yet cotton can be raised here. Planted from the 1st to the 20th of April, it blossoms early in July, the bolls begin to open toward the close of August, and continue opening till frost, say the last of or October the first of November.

In 1860 the cotton crop in Tennessee was 227,450 bales, of 400 pounds, which was an increase of about 33,000 bales over the crop of 1850.

During the present year cotton is being raised near Murfreesboro, with every promise of the largest success and of profits almost fabulous. Let me give you facts derived from personal observation. One farm, five hundred acres of which are in cotton, is conducted by three gentlemen, who discharge the executive duties, the capital being mainly contributed by partners at the North. The season is now so far advanced that they can tell accurately enough what will be the cost of the crop. The outlay, including the first cost of mules and gins, machinery and implements, will be about $20,000. They are confident of having an average crop of 200 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre. One of them is an experienced planter, whose estimate is reliable. In other words, the crop will be 100,000 pounds. Cotton has been selling in Nashville for $1 25 per pound. Suppose it falls to $1, and the crop would pay. Nay, to allow for every contingency, take off one-half, and the crop will be a complete success. I may remark that in this case the land is hired at $3 an acre. The negroes—some 50 in number—are paid at the rate of $10 a month for men, and a ration. With this they have house-rent, and a piece of land large enough to raise corn, vegetables, poultry and pork for their families.

Another farm is conducted by a gallant ex-Major, who has beaten his sword into a plowshare. He has about three hundred acres in cotton, and finer and more promising fields it would be difficult to find. He estimates that his crop will not cost him above $10,000, and hopes to get not less than three hundred pounds to the acre. I do not think he will realize this yield; but take off twenty-five per cent., and there is a crop of seventy-five thousand pound. I leave you to compute the profit at the present rates of cotton. I may remark, that the land on this place is leased for a term of years.

The region which we included in our imaginary line must cover nearly a third of the State. Suppose that of this tract one-sixth, or 2,500 square miles, is suitable for cotton, we have then 1,600,000 acres, which, at 200 pounds to the acre, would give 320,000,0000 pounds, or 800,000 bales of 400 pounds. Of course, these are merely the most general estimates. Make any reduction from them you please, still the facts remain worthy of serious attention.

It is evident that cotton raising is the most profitable business at present, in which any person can engage who has or can gain a knowledge of the business, and who can command capital enough to carry through the first crop. Every man with Northern brains, who comes here and hires fifty acres or upward for cotton raising, has a chance to achieve a great success. Of course, there are risks, from which, indeed, what lot is free?

The climate is good and salubrious. The danger from guerillas is the chief drawback. But with the advance of our armies, and with the growth of loyal sentiment and loyal strength hereabout, this danger will lessen.

Northern immigration is to be the salvation and regeneration of this region.

Permit me to make a correction in your topography. You spoke the other day of Nashville as being in Western Tennessee. It is in Middle Tennessee. Western Tennessee lies west of the Tennessee River. East Tennessee is east of the Cumberland Mountains, and Middle Tennessee lies between the river and the range of mountains.

CUMBERLAND.

License and Excise Duties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Decision in regard to the Liability of Manufacturers to License and to pay Excise Duties.

1. Under the act of July 1, 1862, persons or corporations making articles for their own use or consumption, and not for sale or for others, were not liable to be assessed for a manufacturer's license; but under the act of June 30, 1864, all such persons or corporations who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, are liable to assessment for a license, and cannot lawfully continue to manufacture without being first duly licensed.

2. Under the Act of July, 1862, manufacturers were exempt from taxation whose annual product did not exceed $600; but when it did exceed that sum, they were taxable on the entire amount produced and sold, or removed for consumption. Under the Act of June 30, 1864, section 93, manufacturers whose product does not exceed the rate of $600 per annum, and is made or produced by the labor of such manufacturers or their families, are exempt from excise duty. When the product exceeds such rate, and does not exceed the rate of $1,000, they are to be assessed only upon the excess above the rate of $600 per annum. In all other cases the whole annual product is to be assessed and the duty paid.

3. Refined petroleum, refined coal oil, gold and silver, spirituous and malt liquors, manufactured tobacco, and snuff and cigars, are not entitled to any exemption; but in all cases the entire product of such manufactures is subject to assessment and payment of duty.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock gives us some items of interest in reference to affairs in Arkansas. He reports a great deal of sickness among the people, mostly a virulent type of diarrhœa. Capt. SPRAGUE, of the First Missouri Cavalry, Gen. CARR's Staff, was exchanged on the 10th inst., and returned from Camden. PRICE's infantry are at Camden, while Gen. PRICE himself is at Shreveport. KIRBY SMITH was supposed to be attempting to cross to the east side of the Mississippi. MARMADUKE was crossing in small squads in the neighborhood of James' Landing. JOE SHELBY was at Searcy, on the Little Red River, midway between Little Rock and Batesville. On the 10th instant he captured 180 of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, including eight or nine commissioned officers. It was judged that he would move west from that point, as a part of his force had already gone to Clinton, seventy-five miles west of Searcy. Guerrillas were infesting the banks of the Arkansas, but were without artillery. Gen. CARR is in command of the district of Little Rock. Gens. LEE and GORDON, from BANKS' department, were at the mouth of White River, with reinforcements for STEELE.—*St. Louis Union, July 28.*

Blackberries for Hospitals—A Few Words More on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, July 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since I sent you a communication in behalf of the soldier, appealing to the good people of your State to secure as nearly as possible every remaining blackberry for hospital use. Will you give me the privilege of adding what seems to be necessary to what was then said?

First, in regard to the manner of putting them up. Let me say to all, do not send your jelly in thin glass, as many have done, but in very thick glass or earthern jars, closely and tightly covered. Let the syrup be put up in thick bottles, tightly corked. Let the cordial, wine and brandy be put up in the same way. The aid societies and branch commissions, to whom these jars and bottles are sent, will please pack them in cloths, fit for bandages, handkerchiefs, &c.; then nothing else is injured in case of a leakage, and these cloths will at all times be very useful. They are very much needed now.

Directions were given in my former letter for making blackberry brandy only; not because more of this is wanted than of the syrup, wine or cordial, but because people generally are not supposed to know so well how to make it. From the following, it will be seen that the cordial is nearly the same, only richer, with half the proportion of brandy:

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

To one gallon of blackberry juice put four pounds white sugar; boil and skim off; then add one ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, ten grated nutmegs, and boil down till quite rich; then let it cool and settle; afterward drain off, and add one pint of good brandy.

The wine and jelly is made in the same manner as currant wine and jelly. Almost all housekeepers are familiar with the modes of making these. The syrup is made like the jelly, but not so rich—only rich enough to keep well. Let it become cold before pouring it into bottles. If it should form jelly, heat it over, and put it up in jars. A gallon of syrup or jelly may save as many lives as the same quantity of cordial, wine or brandy; for, if stimulants are needed, they may be given to the patient separately. We know that at the present price of sugar and spices, the putting up of any of these curatives for the soldier is expensive work; but we ask each and all to do only so much as they are able, and we ask them to do this to the exclusion of everything else, now while the blackberry season is passing away.

I speak the sentiments of all connected with commissions and hospitals, in saying that the entire present fund of any aid society cannot be better invested than in the purchase of berries, spices and sugar for the preparation of these articles. One of our best hospital surgeons remarked to-day that he should have as much need of blackberry curatives all through the Fall as now, and that all seasons called for large quantities of them.

The greater part of yesterday your correspondent spent in visiting a few of the wards in Lincoln Hospital, and as in all others, and at all other times, testimony in favor of the blackberry was constantly coming up and in a great variety of ways.

Almost the first man met was one who had been for a long time very sick with the chronic diarrhœa. The ward physician stood by, and said that he had tried almost every kind of medicine in this case without success. Upon being asked if he had not great faith in the simple blackberry, he answered that he had; but said he, "Madame, that is something which it is almost impossible to get in any form. We can get it only occasionally. This poor old man has not had any." He was promised some. Let us hope that it came not too late to save him.

Talking with another who had charge of a ward, he said: "Oh, if we could only have enough of the blackberry juice in any way preserved, so many need not die of chronic diarrhœa. It is a most terrible disease. I would rather die of wounds, of small-pox, of anything than of this. It is so painful, so lingering."

Entering another ward, I heard a brave, handsome little fellow, not more than 17, asking the ward master how long it would take a package to reach him by express, from Michigan. He gave as a reason for asking, that he had been sick with the diarrhœa, and had been cured by a dish of ripe blackberries, which had been brought him—that fearing he might have the same complaint again, and might not get any more berries, he had written to his home in Michigan to have sent him immediately, by express, a bottle of blackberry wine. Whether he will ever receive it in that way is doubtful. Even letters often fail to reach those in hospital.

Near by was another man, almost gone. A sister sat by, fanning him. He had had this complaint for two months in the Southwest. He had only lately come here. The sister said he was running down fast. Said she had only this hope for his life—that the blackberry cordial, which a lady visitor had just before promised to bring him the next morning, might have power to save him. The blackberry curative was something of which the sister had not known.

Chancing to go in company with a lady relief agent from New-York, into a room where the Sisters of Charity, employed in this hospital as nurses, were assembled, I heard her say to them: "Which of you very much need a bottle of blackberry brandy for severe cases of diarrhœa?" and heard nearly all quickly answer I. Almost every one had some patients of this kind, although there is a ward set apart especially for such cases. Very much to her regret, the lady-agent had only a single bottle then to leave with them. The Sister Superior took it in charge, I think, to deal it out in small quantities to the others. But who imagines that this one bottle could supply the needs of all?

O! my sisters, and friends everywhere, do be preparing to send to hospitals everywhere, this sovereign balm, for this wide-spread and fearful disease.

Send it through the Sanitary Commission, or the Christian Commission, or the Relief Agency of your State, as you please—only do not fail to send it. In the name of all that is sacred, *send it.* S. B. S.

A Delinquent Provost-Marshal.

THE CASE OF COL. W. R. STRACHAN OF ST. LOUIS.

Col. W. R. STRACHAN, formerly Provost-Marshal at Palmyra, Missouri, member of the late Legislature, was tried before a court-martial in St. Louis, last Spring, upon eleven grave charges, growing out of his conduct at Palmyra, while acting as Provost-Marshal.

The charges and specifications are as follows:

Charge 1st. "Disobedience of orders." Specification: In failing to make his official reports at the time required.

2d. "Embezzlement of public moneys intrusted to him." Specifications: In appropriating $10,000 at Palmyra; $550 at Hannibal; $300 in Lewis County, &c.; through fourteen specifications of like character.

3d. "Embezzlement of public property intrusted to him." Specification: On appropriating a certain horse, saddle and bridle at Palmyra.

4th. "Receiving bribes for the release of prisoners held in arrest by the military authorities." The specifications were six, each giving name of prisoner and amount of bribe charged as received for his release.

5th. "Extortion and oppression;" with three specifications.

6th. "Great failure and neglect in the discharge of his official duties." Three specifications.

7th. "Venality and corruption in office." Five specifications.

8th. "Accepting a false return in a matter pertaining to his office, with intent to defraud the United States." One specification.

9th. "Rape." One specification.

10th. "Prostituting his official power and position to the accomplishment of base and grossly immoral ends."

11th. "Wilfully selling and disposing of the public property of the United States at private sale."

After a protracted trial, the Court found the prisoner "guilty" of the fifth and tenth charges, and, on the second charge, not guilty of embezzling, but guilty of *misapplication* of public moneys intrusted to him. On the other eight charges he was found "not guilty." The sentence of the Court is as follows:

SENTENCE:

And the Commission does therefore sentence him, WILLIAM R. STRACHAN, "that he be required to pay to the United States the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars, ($680,) and to be imprisoned for the period of one year at such military prison as the Major-General Commanding may direct."

The Commanding-General has set aside the verdict and sentence of the court-martial, and ordered the *honorable* release of the prisoner from arrest. His decision is as follows:

Proceedings, finding and sentence disapproved. The Commission having acquitted the accused of the second charge, could not substitute another of a different class. The testimony in this case does not establish any malfeasance of the accused in the discharge of his official duties, or warrant any of the findings against him; it is in evidence, however, that he discharged with great energy and efficiency the duties of his office, at a time when those duties were laborious, difficult and ill-defined.

To the General-Commanding the whole case presents rather the aspect of an attempt, on the part of personal and disloyal enemies, to crush an efficient officer, than a desire to bring the guilty to punishment. The accused will be honorably released from arrest, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
Official. O. D. GREENE, Assist.-Adj.-General.

Obituary.

The death of AARON D. PATCHEN, of Buffalo, is announced. The *Express* says: He was born at Hoosack, in this State, in 1808. Left, when a boy, the head of a poor family, he so deported himself as to conciliate respect for himself and them. He proved himself a sterling man of business. He won the confidence of capitalists, and as a banker had filled, with credit, several positions of great trust, when he removed to Buffalo in 1844. His career among us is well known. His extraordinary capacity as a financier, his wonderful quickness of perception and versatility of resource, and his daring and indomitable energy, were well proven in the long, closing struggle of his business life. In his domestic relations he was kind, judicious, firm. His nature was genial. His address was easy, his manners pleasing, and he always succeeded in society. Like most men devoted to business he was truly known to but a few, but those who knew him truly admired and respected him, and there is among us much sincere mourning for his death.

[Advertisement.]

FOR $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon rises.. 4 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 57 | Gov. Island.. 7 46 | Hell Gate... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 31.

Arrived.

U. S. revenue steamer Kerwanee, David Evans, Commanding. Baltimore 50 hours.

Steamship Baltic, Maury, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 625 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steam transport McClellan, Gray, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 30, passed steamship Atlantic, bound up Chesapeake Bay. Same day, 6 P. M., saw Bremen ship Albert, from Cardiff for Baltimore.

Steam transport Saxon, Lavender, Fortress Monroe 46 hours, with the barge N. F. Whitbeck in tow, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Cassandra, Hallowell, Washington 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Brig D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Ryan, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. W. H. Brainard, Pendleton, New-London.

Schr. Ida Laffernier, Coleman, Boston for Albany.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Barton, Stonington for Albany.

Schr. Ada, Herbert, Crowell, Gloucester.

Schr. Eva, Northrup, Providence.

Schr. D. M. Messeroie, Osborn, Providence.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dael, New-London.

Schr. Charles Henry, Brown, Boston for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sylph, Smith, Brookhaven for Rondout.

BELOW—Br. bark Wild Horse, from Matanzas.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

July 30—Ships Lotus and Gen. McClellan.

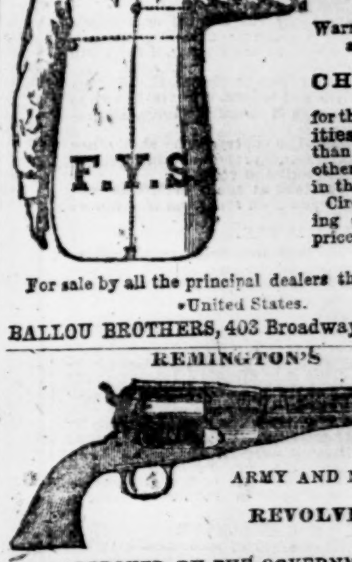
Barks Mathilda, Yale, Lyderholm.

Brigs Feunnechiena, Nile, Gazelle, John Stevens.

Schooners Kate Merrill, Estelle, G. W. Kimball, American Chief, Anna S. Williams, George H. Hoyt, Hamilton, Richard Law, Electric.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 30.—Arr. brig F. E. Allen, Georgetown. July 31.—Arr. barks Archilla, Picton; Ellingwood, Philadelphia; brigs C. B. Allen, Belize; Aquidnee, Matanzas; Monticello, Georgetown; Belle Barnard, Baltimore; Forest, Rondout; Sarah Peters, Elizabethport; schr. Thomas Ellis, New-York.



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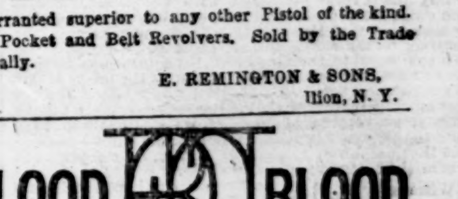

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MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNITED TRADE SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN SAILMAKERS, held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 18th instant, it was, on motion, resolved, that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, the wages of journeymen sailmakers shall be $4 per day. By order of the Body.
JOHN DRISCOLL, President.
IRVINE COX, Secretary.

A COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, mathematics, &c., qualifying young men for business, taught at PAINE'S, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for $10. Algebra, geometry, grammar, spelling, Greek and Latin taught in private rooms, New-York College, No. 62 Bowery.